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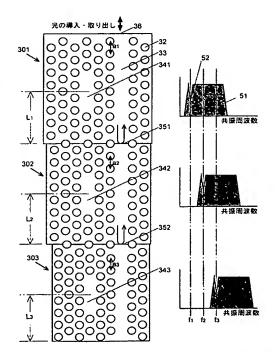
# (54) 【発明の名称】境界反射を利用した2次元フォトニック結晶光分合波器

#### (57)【要約】

【課題】高い分波効率及び合波効率を有する光分合波器 を提供する。

【解決手段】各禁制帯領域301,302,...毎に 異なる周期で空孔32を周期的に配置した面内へテロ構 造2次元フォトニック結晶において、空孔32を線状に 欠損させることにより全禁制帯領域を通過する導波路3 3を形成し、各禁制帯領域毎に空孔32を線状に3個欠 損させることにより点状欠陥341、342、...を 形成する。光導出入部36から導波路を伝播し所定の点 状欠陥から分波される所定周波数52の光のうち、その 点状欠陥を通過した光は、その周波数が隣接する禁制帯 領域の導波路透過帯域51に含まれないため、禁制帯領 域境界351,352において反射され、所定の点状欠 陥に導入される。これにより、点状欠陥から取り出され る所定周波数の光の分波効率が向上する。点状欠陥から 合波される所定周波数の光は、この反射により光導出入 部36に達する光の強度が大きくなり、合波効率が向上 する。

【選択図】 図3



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#### 【特許請求の範囲】

#### 【請求項1】

- a) スラブ状の本体と、
- b)前記本体に周期的に配列された複数の、本体とは屈折率の異なる領域と、
- c) 前記異屈折率領域の欠陥を線状に設けることにより形成される導波路と、
- d ) 前記 導波 路 の 近 傍 に 、 前 記 異 屈 折 率 領 域 の 欠 陥 を 点 状 に 設 け る こ と に よ り 形 成 さ れ る 点 状 欠 陥 と 、
- e)前記導波路の一方の端に設けた、前記点状欠陥の共振波長の光のうち少なくともその 一部を反射する第1反射部と、

を備えることを特徴とする、境界反射を利用した2次元フォトニック結晶光分合波器。

#### 【請求項2】

前記第1反射部を設けた導波路端部が本体の端部に達することを特徴とする請求項1に記載の境界反射を利用した2次元フォトニック結晶光分合波器。

#### 【請求項3】

前記本体端部が空間に接していることを特徴とする請求項2に記載の境界反射を利用した 2次元フォトニック結晶光分合波器。

#### 【請求項4】

前記点状欠陥における共振波長の光を透過しない2次元フォトニック結晶を前記本体端部に接続したことを特徴とする請求項2に記載の境界反射を利用した2次元フォトニック結晶光分合波器。

#### 【請求項5】

前記点状欠陥における共振波長を有しこの点状欠陥で反射される光と、同波長でこの点状 欠陥を通過し前記第1反射部で反射される光の位相差がπとなるように、第1反射部と点 状欠陥の間の距離を設定したことを特徴とする請求項1~4のいずれかに記載の境界反射 を利用した2次元フォトニック結晶光分合波器。

#### 【請求項6】

前記点状欠陥における共振波長を有しこの点状欠陥から導波路に導入される光と、同波長で前記第1反射部で反射される光の位相差が0となるように、第1反射部と点状欠陥の間の距離を設定したことを特徴とする請求項1~4のいずれかに記載の境界反射を利用した2次元フォトニック結晶光分合波器。

#### 【請求項7】

前記第1反射部とは反対側の導波路端部に、前記共振波長の光のうち少なくともその一部を反射する第2反射部を備えることを特徴とする請求項1~6のいずれかに記載の境界反射を利用した2次元フォトニック結晶光分合波器。

#### 【請求項8】

前記点状欠陥における共振波長を有し前記第2反射部側から導入される光と、同波長で第2反射部側から導入されこの点状欠陥で反射され更に第2反射部で反射される光の位相差が0となるように、第2反射部と点状欠陥の間の距離を設定したことを特徴とする請求項7に記載の境界反射を利用した2次元フォトニック結晶光分合波器。

# 【請求項9】

点状欠陥の共振波長の光を前記第1反射部で全反射させ、前記点状欠陥と導波路の間の結合定数Qpと、該点状欠陥と空気の間の結合定数Qvの比であるQp/Qvを1.4~2.8とすることを特徴とする請求項1~8に記載の境界反射を利用した2次元フォトニック結晶光分合波器。

#### 【請求項10】

前記Qp/Qvを2とすることを特徴とする請求項9に記載の境界反射を利用した2次元フォトニック結晶光分合波器。

#### 【請求項11】

- a)スラブ状の本体と、
- b)前記本体内に設けた2以上の禁制帯領域と、

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- c) 各禁制帯領域内において、各禁制帯領域毎に異なる周期で周期的に本体に配列された 複数の、本体とは屈折率の異なる領域と、
- d) 各禁制帯領域内において前記異屈折率領域の欠陥を線状に設けることにより形成され、全禁制帯領域を通過する導波路と、
- e ) 各禁制帯領域内において前記導波路の近傍に設けた点状欠陥と、
- f) 前記導波路の一方の端に設けた、前記点状欠陥の共振波長の光のうち少なくともその一部を反射する第 1 反射部と、

を備え、

- g) 各禁制帯領域における導波路の透過波長帯域の一部が、その禁制帯領域よりも前記第 1 反射部側にある全ての禁制帯領域の導波路透過波長帯域に含まれず、且つその禁制帯領域よりも前記第 1 反射部の反対側にある全ての禁制帯領域の導波路透過波長帯域に含まれ
- h) 各禁制帯領域に設けられる前記点状欠陥における共振波長が、前記一部の透過波長帯域に含まれる、

ことを特徴とする、境界反射を利用した2次元フォトニック結晶光分合波器。

【請求項12】

前記点状欠陥が、隣接する3個の異屈折率領域を欠損させることによって構成される直線 状ドナー型クラスタ欠陥であることを特徴とする請求項11に記載の境界反射を利用した 2次元フォトニック結晶光分合波器。

【請求項13】

前記第1反射部を設ける導波路端部が本体の端部に達することを特徴とする請求項11又は12に記載の境界反射を利用した2次元フォトニック結晶光分合波器。

【請求項14】

前記本体端部が空間に接していることを特徴とする請求項13に記載の境界反射を利用した2次元フォトニック結晶光分合波器。

【請求項15】

前記点状欠陥における共振波長の光を透過しない2次元フォトニック結晶を前記本体端部に接続したことを特徴とする請求項13に記載の境界反射を利用した2次元フォトニック結晶光分合波器。

【請求項16】

前記第1反射部が属する禁制帯領域を除く禁制帯領域においては前記第1反射部側の隣接禁制帯領域との境界面とその禁制帯領域に設ける点状欠陥の間の距離を、前記第1反射部が属する禁制帯領域においては第1反射部とその禁制帯領域に設ける点状欠陥の間の導波路長手方向の距離を、その禁制帯領域の点状欠陥の共振波長を有しこの点状欠陥で反射される光と、同波長でこの点状欠陥を通過し前記禁制帯領域境界面又は第1反射部で反射される光の位相差がπとなるように、設定したことを特徴とする請求項11~15のいずれかに記載の境界反射を利用した2次元フォトニック結晶光分合波器。

【請求項17】

前記第1反射部が属する禁制帯領域を除く禁制帯領域においては前記第1反射部側の隣接 禁制帯領域との境界面とその禁制帯領域に設ける点状欠陥の間の距離を、前記第1反射部 が属する禁制帯領域においては第1反射部とその禁制帯領域に設ける点状欠陥の間の導波 路長手方向の距離を、その禁制帯領域の点状欠陥の共振波長を有しこの点状欠陥から導波 路に導入される光と、同波長で前記禁制帯領域境界面又は第1反射部で反射される光の位 相差が0となるように、設定したことを特徴とする請求項11~15のいずれかに記載の 境界反射を利用した2次元フォトニック結晶光分合波器。

【請求項18】

各禁制帯領域における点状欠陥と導波路の間の結合定数 Q p と、該点状欠陥と空気の間の結合定数 Q v の比である Q p / Q v を 1 . 4 ~ 2 . 8 とすることを特徴とする請求項 1 1 ~ 1 7 に記載の境界反射を利用した 2 次元フォトニック結晶光分合波器。

【請求項19】

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前記Qp/Qvを2とすることを特徴とする請求項18に記載の境界反射を利用した2次元フォトニック結晶光分合波器。

【請求項20】

前記第1反射部が属する禁制帯領域の点状欠陥の共振波長の光を前記第1反射部で全反射 させることを特徴とする請求項18又は19に記載の境界反射を利用した2次元フォトニック結晶光分合波器。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【発明の属する技術分野】

本発明は、波長分割光多重通信等に用いられる2次元フォトニック結晶光分合波デバイスに関する。特に、その分合波の効率を向上させる技術に関する。

[0002]

【従来の技術】

近年、新しい光デバイスとして、フォトニック結晶が注目されている。フォトニック結晶とは周期屈折率分布をもった機能材料であり、光や電磁波のエネルギーに対してバンド構造を形成する。特に、光や電磁波の伝播が不可能となるエネルギー領域(フォトニックバンドギャップ)が形成されることが特徴である。

[0003]

フォトニック結晶中の屈折率分布に適切な欠陥を導入することにより、フォトニックバンドギャップ中にこの欠陥によるエネルギー準位(欠陥準位)が形成される。これによって、フォトニックバンドギャップ中のエネルギーに対応する波長範囲のうち、欠陥準位のエネルギーに対応する波長の光のみが存在可能になる。結晶中の前記欠陥を線状にすれば導波路となり、結晶中の欠陥を点状にすれば共振器となる。

[0004]

フォトニック結晶には、 2 次元結晶あるいは 3 次元結晶を用いることができる。両者にそれぞれ特長があるが、このうち 2 次元結晶は作製が比較的容易であるという点で有利である。特許文献 1 には、 2 次元フォトニック結晶において、円柱孔を三角格子状に周期的に配列することによって周期屈折率分布を設け、この円柱孔を線状に欠損させることによって導波路を形成し( [0025]、図1)、導波路近傍に点欠陥を形成する( [0029]、図1)ことが記載されている。特許文献 1 においては、実施例として周期的に配列された円柱孔の径を大きくすることによって形成される点欠陥について検討している。

[0005]

【特許文献1】

特開2001-272555号公報([0025]、[0029]、図1)

[0006]

また、本願出願人らは、特願2002-086221号出願において、周期屈折率分布を 形成する異屈折率領域のうち隣接する2個以上の異屈折率領域を欠陥とすることによって クラスタ欠陥を形成することを提案している。ここで異屈折率領域の欠陥は、その異屈折 率領域の屈折率を他の異屈折率領域の屈折率と異なるものとすることによって形成する。 他の異屈折率領域よりも屈折率が低いものをアクセプタ型欠陥、高いものをドナー型欠陥 と呼ぶ。前記特許文献1に記載の、円柱孔を大きくすることによって形成する欠陥はアク セプタ型欠陥であり、異屈折率領域を設けないことによって形成する欠陥はドナー型欠陥 である。クラスタ欠陥と、1個の異屈折率領域のみを欠損させて形成される点欠陥とを総 称して「点状欠陥」と呼ぶ。

[0007]

前記特願2002-086221号出願において、本願出願人らは更に、それぞれ異なる周期で異屈折率領域を配置した複数の禁制帯領域を有し、それぞれの禁制帯領域に点状欠陥を設けた面内へテロ構造2次元フォトニック結晶を提案している。これにより、各禁制帯領域に同じ形状の点状欠陥を設けた場合に、異屈折率領域の周期の違いにより、各点状欠陥において異なる波長の光を共振させることができる。

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#### [0008]

これらの点状欠陥を設けた 2 次元フォトニック結晶には様々な用途が考えられるが、その典型例として光多重通信が挙げられる。近年の光多重通信においては、一本の伝送路に複数の波長の光を伝播させそれぞれに別個の信号を乗せる波長分割多重方式が用いられる。 2 次元フォトニック結晶は、各波長に対応する複数の点状欠陥を導波路の近傍に設けることにより、導波路中を伝播する光のうち特定の波長の光(信号)を点状欠陥から取り出す分波器や、特定の波長の光を点状欠陥から導波路に導入する合波器として用いることができる。

#### [0009]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】

前記従来の2次元フォトニック結晶を分波器として用いる場合に、導波路を通過する光のうち、ある点状欠陥から分波される波長の光が全てその点状欠陥に流入すれば、分波効率は100%となるはずである。しかし、実際には分波される波長の光の少なくとも50%以上はその点状欠陥に流入せず、導波路を通過してしまう。そのため、実際の分波効率は50%以下に留まっていた。

#### [0010]

また、2次元フォトニック結晶を合波器として用いる場合には、合波させる光が点状欠陥から導波路に流入する際に、導波路の両側に分かれる。そのため、合波された光の導波路からの取り出し効率は最高でも50%に留まっていた。

#### [0011]

本発明はこのような課題を解決するために成されたものであり、その目的とするところは 高い分波効率及び合波効率を有する 2 次元フォトニック結晶光分合波器を提供することに ある。

#### [0012]

【課題を解決するための手段】

上記課題を解決するために成された本発明に係る境界反射を利用した2次元フォトニック結晶光分合波器の第1の態様のものは、

- a) スラブ状の本体と、
- b)前記本体に周期的に配列された複数の、本体とは屈折率の異なる領域と、
- c) 前記異屈折率領域の欠陥を線状に設けることにより形成される導波路と、
- d ) 前記導波路の近傍に、前記異屈折率領域の欠陥を点状に設けることにより形成される点状欠陥と、
- e) 前記導波路の一方の端に設けた、前記点状欠陥の共振波長の光のうち少なくともその一部を反射する第1反射部と、

を備えることを特徴とする。

#### [0013]

また、本発明に係る境界反射を利用した2次元フォトニック結晶光分合波器の第2の態様のものは、

- a) スラブ状の本体と、
- b) 前記本体内に設けた2以上の禁制帯領域と、
- c) 各禁制帯領域内において、各禁制帯領域毎に異なる周期で周期的に本体に配列された 複数の、本体とは屈折率の異なる領域と、
- d) 各禁制帯領域内において前記異屈折率領域の欠陥を線状に設けることにより形成され、全禁制帯領域を通過する導波路と、
- e ) 各 禁 制 帯 領 域 内 に お い て 前 記 導 波 路 の 近 傍 に 設 け た 点 状 欠 陥 と 、
- f) 前記導波路の一方の端に設けた、前記点状欠陥の共振波長の光のうち少なくともその 一部を反射する第1反射部と、

を備え、

g) 各禁制帯領域における導波路の透過波長帯域の一部が、その禁制帯領域よりも前記第 1 反射部側にある全ての禁制帯領域の導波路透過波長帯域に含まれず、且つその禁制帯領

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域よりも前記第1反射部の反対側にある全ての禁制帯領域の導波路透過波長帯域に含まれ

h) 各禁制帯領域に設けられる前記点状欠陥における共振波長が、前記一部の透過波長帯域に含まれる、

ことを特徴とする。

[0014]

【発明の実施の形態及び効果】

本発明の境界反射を利用した 2 次元フォトニック結晶光分合波器は、面内方向の大きさに比べて厚さが十分薄い板状体であるスラブを本体とし、この本体に、本体とは屈折率の異なる領域を周期的に配置することによって構成される 2 次元フォトニック結晶を母体とする。この母体の 2 次元フォトニック結晶においては、周期的な異屈折率領域の存在によりフォトニックバンドギャップが形成され、その範囲内のエネルギーを持つ光が存在できない。即ち、それに対応する波長帯の光は本体を通過することができない。本体の材料としては、例えばSiやInGaAsPを用いることができる。異屈折率領域とは、本体の材料とは異なる屈折率を有する材料からなる部材を本体内に配置するものであるが、典型例として前記特許文献 1 に記載された円柱孔がある。円柱孔を用いれば、本体に孔を開けるだけでよく、何らかの部材を本体に配置するよりも容易に作製することができる。

[0015]

この異屈折率領域の一部に欠陥を設けると、そこで周期性が乱される。欠陥の屈折率や大きさ等のパラメータを適切に設定することにより、フォトニックバンドギャップ中に欠陥準位が形成され、この欠陥準位のエネルギーに対応する波長の光が欠陥の位置において存在することができるようになる。この欠陥を線状に連続的に設けることによって、フォトニックバンドギャップ中の一定の波長範囲の光を透過する導波路を形成する。この導波路は、光分波器においては分波前の、光合波器においては合波後の、複数の波長成分を重畳した光を導波するものである。この重畳した光は、光分波器の場合には導波路の一方の端から取り出される。

[0016]

導波路の近傍に点状欠陥を設ける。この点状欠陥は前記の点欠陥及びクラスタ欠陥のいずれでもよい。また、点欠陥又はクラスタ欠陥を構成する異屈折率領域の欠陥は、前記のアクセプタ型及びドナー型のいずれでもよい。点状欠陥の種類、大きさ、位置等のパラメータを適切に設定することにより、フォトニックバンドギャップ中に所定の欠陥準位が形成され、欠陥準位のエネルギーに対応する波長の光のみが欠陥位置において共振する。光分波器の場合、導波路を伝播する複数の波長成分を重畳した光のうち点状欠陥の共振波長に対応する光が導波路から点状欠陥に導入され、点状欠陥から外部へ取り出される。光合波器の場合、点状欠陥の共振波長に対応する光が外部から点状欠陥を経て導波路に導入される。

[0017]

ここまでに述べた母体の2次元フォトニック結晶に導波路及び点状欠陥を設ける構成は、特許文献1及び前記特願2002-086221号出願において提案されたものと同様である。本発明においては更に、導波路の両端のうち前記の重畳した光の導入・取り出しを行う端とは反対側の端が、所定の波長の光の少なくとも一部を反射するようにする。この導波路端部を第1反射部と呼ぶ。

[0018]

第1反射部の典型例として、導波路を2次元フォトニック結晶本体の端部まで達するようにしたものを挙げることができる。この構成において、本体端部が周囲の空間に接している場合、本体端部において結晶が不連続となり、本体端部に達する導波路端部で光の一部が反射する。即ち、この導波路端部は、光を反射させる部材を別途設けることなく第1反射部となる。

[0019]

第1反射部の別の例として、前記と同様に導波路を2次元フォトニック結晶本体の端部ま

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(7)

で達するように形成し、更に本体端部に前記点状欠陥における共振波長の光を透過しない 2次元フォトニック結晶を接続したものを挙げることができる。これにより、導波路端部 は点状欠陥における共振波長の光を全て反射する第 1 反射部となる。

[0020]

この構成によって、光分波器の場合には、点状欠陥の共振波長に対応する導波路中の光のうち、点状欠陥に導入されることなく通過した光は、第1反射部で反射され、再びその点状欠陥に戻る。そのため、点状欠陥に導入されずに損失となる光の強度が従来よりも減少し、光の分波効率が向上する。一方、光合波器の場合には、点状欠陥から導波路に導入された光のうち、導波路の光の取り出しを行う端とは反対側の端に向かって伝播する光は、第1反射部で反射され、取り出し側の導波路端部に戻る。そのため、取り出し側とは反対側の端において損失となる光の強度が従来よりも減少し、光の合波効率が向上する。

[0021]

点状欠陥と第1反射部の間の距離を適切に設定することにより、分波効率又は合波効率を更に高めることができる。光分波器の場合、導波路中の光のうち点状欠陥の共振波長部で応見射されることによる損失も生じる。そこで、第1反射される光とが重ね合わされた時に干渉により弱められることが重ね合わされた時に干渉により弱められる光とが重ね合わされた時間の距離を設定さる。の光の位相差がπとなるように、点状欠陥と第1反射部の間点状欠陥するとなるため、点状欠陥で反射する光の位相は第1反射部のでにより、それらの光が共になるでは対象のではより、ではそこで反射する光の位相は第1反射部の構には、そのに対しなが表して、分波効率を高めるために、点状欠陥の対する光の位相は変化をする。例えば、第1反射部がスラブと空気との境界から成る場合に、点状欠陥における共振波長のn/2(nは正の整数・1反射部の間の距離は、その点状欠陥における共振波長のn/2(nは正の整数・1反射部の間の距離は、その点状欠陥における共振波長のn/2(nは下反射する光の位相は反転する。この場合には、上記距離を点状欠陥の共振波長の(2n-1/4倍とすることが望ましい。

[0022]

光合波器の場合には、点状欠陥から導波路に導入された光のうち、光の取り出しを行う導波路端部に直接向かう光と第1反射部で反射される光とが重ね合わされた時に干渉により強められるように、即ち両者の位相差が0となるように点状欠陥と第1反射部の間の距離を設定することが望ましい。これにより、合波効率が向上する。導波路端部に直接向かう光の位相が変化せず、また、第1反射部において、反射される光の位相が上記のようになることから、上記距離は、第1反射部がスラブと空気の境界から成る場合には点状欠陥の共振波長の n / 2 倍に、第1反射部が金属面から成る場合には点状欠陥の共振波長の n / 2 倍にすることが望ましい。

[0023]

光分波器においては更に、第1反射部とは反対側の導波路端部に、点状欠陥における共振波長の光のうち少なくともその一部を反射する第2反射部を設けることにより分波効率を向上させることができる。このような第2反射部は、例えば導波路を2次元フォトニック結晶本体の端部まで達するようにすることにより構成することができる。この場合の分波効率の向上は、第1反射部や点状欠陥で反射される光が第2反射部で更に反射され、点状欠陥に導入されることによる。更に、導波路に導入され点状欠陥に向かう光と、点状欠陥や第1反射部で反射され更にこの第2反射部で反射された光とが干渉により強められるように、即ち両者の位相差が0となるように点状欠陥と第2反射部の間の距離を設定することが望ましい。これにより、分波効率が更に向上する。

[0024]

光分波器の分波効率は、点状欠陥と外部の間の結合定数である Q 値にも依存する。 Q 値は点状欠陥の共振器としての鋭さを表す値であり、共振器の共振周波数(角周波数)  $\omega$  , 、 共振器に蓄積されるエネルギー E  $_1$  により、 Q =  $\omega$  , × E  $_0$  / E  $_1$  と定義される。 共振器においては、 Q 値が髙い方が周

波数選択性が増すため望ましい。それに対して光分波器においては、周波数選択性の他に、導波路から自由空間へ効率よく光を分波する必要があるため、点状欠陥と導波路の間の結合定数 Q p と、点状欠陥と空気の間の結合定数 Q v を適切に設定する必要がある。例えば、導波路端部での反射がない場合には、 Q p = Q v の時に分波効率が最大となり、その値は前記のように 5 0 %となる。

[0025]

点状欠陥の共振波長の光が導波路の第 1 反射部で全反射する場合について、分波効率 η は モード結合方程式により以下の式 (1) のように求められる。

[0026]

【数1】

$$\eta = \frac{2Q_{\rm p}Q_{\rm v} \left|1 - \exp\left(-2\mathrm{j}\beta L\right)\right|^2}{\left|Q_{\rm p} + Q_{\rm v} \left(1 - \exp\left(-2\mathrm{j}\beta L\right)\right)\right|^2} \tag{1}$$

[0027]

ここで、 L は導波路の点状欠陥に最近接の位置と第1反射部の間の距離である。  $\beta$  は導波路の伝搬定数であり、導波路内での光の波長  $\lambda$  'を用いて、  $\beta=2\pi/\lambda$  'と定義される。前記のように第1反射部で反射される光と点状欠陥で反射される光の位相差が $\pi$ になるように L を定めると、 e x p (-2 j  $\beta$  L) =-1 となる。この場合、分波効率 $\eta$  は

[0028]

【数2】

$$\eta = \frac{8Q_{\rm p}Q_{\rm v}}{|Q_{\rm p} + 2Q_{\rm v}|^2} \tag{2}$$

[0029]

[0030]

従来の2次元フォトニック結晶光分波器では前記のように、分波効率の最大値は、Qp/Qv=1とした場合に得られる50%であった。本発明により、2次元フォトニック結晶光分波器において分波効率を最大100%とすることが可能となった。また、Qp/Qv=1の場合においても、本発明の光分波器では分波効率を従来よりも高い88%とすることができる。

[0031]

分波効率を制御する前記条件は、点状欠陥及び導波路の点状欠陥に最近接の位置から第1反射部側に関するパラメータのみを含むものである。一方、例えば第1反射部とは反対側 40の導波路端部と前記最近接位置の間の距離や、この導波路端部における光の反射率等の、第1反射部とは反対側に関するパラメータについては何ら限定はない。

[0032]

分波効率を高くするためにQpとQvの比を制御するには、例えば点状欠陥と導波路の間の距離を調節することによりQpの値を制御すればよい。また、導波路の幅を調節することによってもQpの値を制御することができる。これらの調節により共振波長はわずかに変化するが、その大きさは実用上無視できる程度に小さい。共振波長の変化を無視できない場合でも、異屈折率領域の周期を調節することにより、QpとQvの比を保ったまま共振波長を再調整することができる。

[0033]

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次に、本発明の第2の態様の境界反射を利用した2次元フォトニック結晶光分合波器について説明する。この2次元フォトニック結晶光分合波器は、特願2002-086221号出願において提案した面内へテロ構造を有する。

[0034]

本体を、分合波する波長の種類の数と同じ数の領域に分ける。この領域を禁制帯領域と呼ぶ。本発明においては、分合波する波長の昇順又は降順に禁制帯領域が並ぶようにする。 各禁制帯領域毎に異なる周期で異屈折率領域を配置する。

[0035]

禁制帯領域の全てを通るように異屈折率領域の欠陥を線状に連続的に設けることによって、導波路を形成する。この導波路の光の導入(光分波器の場合)又は取り出し(光合波器の場合)を行う導波路端部とは反対側の導波路端部に、前記と同様に第1反射部を設ける。導波路が2次元フォトニック結晶本体の端部まで達することによってこの第1反射部となること、及びその場合は光を反射させる部材を別途設けることなく第1反射部が形成されることは、前記と同様である。また、その本体端部の属する禁制帯領域において分合波する波長の光を透過しない2次元フォトニック結晶を接続してもよい。

[0036]

異屈折率領域の周期が禁制帯領域によって異なるため、導波路を透過することができる光の波長帯域は、禁制帯領域によって異なる。異屈折率領域の周期が大きいほど導波路透過波長帯域は長波長側にシフトする。第2の態様では、これを利用して、第1反射部側に向かって分合波する波長の昇順に禁制帯領域を並べる場合にはその順に異屈折率領域の周期を大きくし、分合波する波長の降順に禁制帯領域を並べる場合にはその順に異酒折率領域の周期を小さくする。これにより、各禁制帯領域における一部の導波路透過波長帯が、第1反射部側に属する全ての導波路透過波長帯域には含まれるが、第1反射部側に隣接する禁制帯領域の導波路透過波長帯域には含まれないようにすることができる。各禁制帯領域において、この一部導波路透過波長帯域が、分合波する光の波長を含むように、異屈折率領域の周期を決定する。

[0037]

各禁制帯領域毎に、それぞれ分合波する波長の光を共振する点状欠陥を設ける。点状欠陥は、前記の点欠陥及びクラスタ欠陥のいずれでもよく、点欠陥又はクラスタ欠陥を構成する異屈折率領域の欠陥は、前記のアクセプタ型及びドナー型のいずれでもよい。

[0038]

これにより、各禁制帯領域において、その禁制帯領域に属する点状欠陥の共振波長は、第1反射部側に隣接する禁制帯領域の導波路透過波長帯域には含まれない。そのため、光分波器の場合に、ある禁制帯領域で分波される波長を有しながらその禁制帯領域の点状欠陥に導入されることなく通過した光は、第1反射部側に隣接する禁制帯領域の境界においる全をできず、その禁制帯領域と第1反射部側に隣接する禁制帯領域の境界において全て反射される。こうして反射された光はその禁制帯領域に属する点状欠陥に戻る。そのため各禁制帯領域の点状欠陥における光の分波効率が、禁制帯領域界面の反射がない場合よりも向上する。光合波器の場合には、各禁制帯領域において、点状欠陥から導波路に対しも向上する。光合波器の光のうち、導波路の光の取り出し側とは反対側である第1反射部側に伝播する光は、隣接禁制帯領域との境界において全て反射され、光の取り出し側へ向かって伝播する。これによって合波効率も同様に向上する。

[0039]

各禁制帯領域において、その禁制帯領域と第1反射部側に隣接する禁制帯領域の境界と、その禁制帯領域の点状欠陥の間の距離を適切に設定することにより、分波効率又は合波効率を更に高めることができる。光分波器の場合には、禁制帯領域に属する点状欠陥における反射光とその隣接禁制帯領域境界における反射光とが重ね合わされた時に干渉により弱められる、即ち両者の位相差がπとなるようにこの距離を設定することが望ましい。光合波器の場合には、点状欠陥から導波路の光の取り出し口側に向かう光と、それとは反対側に向かい隣接禁制帯領域境界において反射される光とが重ね合わされた時に干渉により強

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められる、即ち両者の位相差が0となるようにこの距離を設定することが望ましい。

[0040]

なお、第1反射部が属する禁制帯領域においては、第1反射部側に隣接禁制帯領域が無い。第1反射部側に伝播する光は第1反射部において反射される。そのため、第1反射部が属する禁制帯領域においては、点状欠陥と第1反射部の間の距離を設定する。その条件は他の禁制帯領域における点状欠陥と隣接禁制帯領域境界の間の距離の条件と同様である。 【0041】

この第2の態様の場合も、前記第1の態様の場合と同様に、光分波器においては Q p / Q v を調節することにより分波効率を向上させることができる。第2の態様においては、分波する波長の光は隣接禁制帯領域境界において全反射される。従って、前記第1の態様において第1反射部で全反射するという条件により求められた式(1)は、第2の態様においては、第1反射部を設けた禁制帯領域を除き、各禁制帯領域において成り立つ。これは、第1の態様の場合とは異なり、第2の態様の構成をとれば必ず成り立つものである。更に、第1反射部を所定の波長の光が全反射するように構成すれば、第1反射部を設けた禁制帯領域を含む全ての禁制帯領域において式(1)が成り立つ。

[0042]

隣接禁制帯領域境界で反射される光と点状欠陥で反射される光の位相差がπになるように、前記最近接位置と隣接禁制帯領域境界の間の距離を定める。前記第1の態様の場合と同様に、各禁制帯領域においてQp/Qνを1.4~2.8とすれば、分波効率を各禁制帯領域のいずれにおいても97%以上とすることができる。また、各禁制帯領域においてQp/Qν=2とすれば、その禁制帯領域における分波効率を100%とすることができる

[0043]

各禁制帯領域における分波効率には、他の禁制帯領域に関するパラメータは寄与しない。 そのため、各禁制帯領域毎に分波効率が最大になるように独立に設計すればよい。

[0044]

異屈折率領域の配列周期並びに大きさ、及び点状欠陥の大きさを同じ比率で変化させることにより、Q値等を変化させることなく点状欠陥における共振波長を制御することができる。従って、1つの禁制帯領域においてこの異屈折率領域及び点状欠陥のパラメータを定めて最適のQp/Qvの値を設定すれば、同じ条件で禁制帯領域を拡大又は縮小することにより、この最適のQp/Qvを保ったまま各禁制帯領域共振波長を容易に設定することができる。

[0045]

【実施例】

(1) 本発明に係る境界反射を利用した2次元フォトニック結晶光分合波器の構成例図1に、本発明に係る境界反射を利用した2次元フォトニック結晶光分合波器の第1の態様の一構成例を示す。本体11に、異屈折率領域である空孔12を三角格子状に周期的に配置する。空孔12を線状に欠損させることにより導波路13を形成する。導波路13の両端は共に本体11の端部に達する。この実施例においては端部には伝播光を反射させるための部材は設けないが、本体と空気との屈折率の違いにより、第1本体端部15に達する導波路端部は導波路13を伝播する光の一部を反射する第1反射部17となる。一方、その反対側である第2本体端部16においては、導波路の伝播光の導入(光分波器の場合)又は取り出し(光合波器の場合)がなされる。なお、第2本体端部16は、第1本体端部15と同様に導波路の伝播光の一部を反射する。

[0046]

導波路13の近傍であり、且つ第1本体端部15から所定の距離 L だけ離れた位置に、点状欠陥を設ける。(a)はアクセプタ型点欠陥141、(b)はドナー型クラスタ欠陥142を設ける例である。距離 L は点状欠陥と第1本体端部15の間の距離を、距離 L ' は点状欠陥と第2本体端部16の間の距離を表す。

[0047]

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図2に、第1の態様の他の例を示す。第1本体端部15に、点状欠陥14の共振波長の光を透過しない2次元フォトニック結晶21を接続する。これにより、第1本体端部15において、点状欠陥14の共振波長の光は全て反射される。

[0048]

距離 L 及び L 'や導波路の両端部の反射率等のパラメータを適切に設定することによって、光の分波・合波効率を従来よりも高めることができる。図1のように第1反射部が空気と接している場合には、分波の際に、距離 L をその点状欠陥における共振波長  $\lambda$  0の n / 2 (n は正の整数)倍とすれば分波効率が高くなる。これは、導波路13の点状欠陥よりも第2本体端部16側において、第1本体端部15側の導波路端部によって位相が変化せずに反射する光と、点状欠陥によって反射して位相が反転する光とが干渉によって弱め合うためである。一方、合波の際には、距離 L をその点状欠陥における共振波長の n / 2 倍とすれば合波効率が高くなる。これは、点状欠陥から直接導波路の第2本体端部16側に向かう光と、第1本体端部15側の導波路端部によって反射され第2本体端部16側に向かう光とが干渉によって強め合うためである。

[0049]

なお、前記においてλ0は、屈折率媒体である導波路を伝播する際の波長であり、点状欠陥から分波された空気中における波長λとは異なる。

[0050]

図3に、境界反射を利用した2次元フォトニック結晶光分合波器の第2の態様の一構成例を示す。図3左図の光分合波器は、複数の禁制帯領域から成るヘテロ構造を有する。この例では、各禁制帯領域301,302,303,...における空孔32の配列周期a1,a2,a3,...は、a1>a2>a3>...となるようにする。全ての禁制帯領域を通過するように空孔32を線状に欠損させることによって導波路33を設ける。各禁制帯領域301,302,303,...において導波路33の近傍に、直線状に隣接した3空孔欠損直線状ドナー型クラスタ欠陥341,342,343,...を設ける。

[0051]

図4に、平面波展開法により計算した、3空孔欠損直線状ドナー型クラスタ欠陥における共振周波数を示す。なお、この計算の詳細は、特願2002-086221号出願において述べられている。図の縦軸は、光の周波数に a / c ( a は異屈折率領域の配列周期、 c は光速)を乗じて無次元とした規格化周波数である。導波路の透過帯域41 (規格化周波数0.267~0.280)中には、単一の欠陥準位42が存在する。この欠陥準位42の値は約0.267 (規格化周波数)であり、導波路透過帯域41の端部近傍に該当する。前記欠陥準位42の規格化周波数にcを乗じこの例の配列周期 a 1, a 2, a 3, ... で除すことにより、各3空孔欠損直線状ドナー型クラスタ欠陥341, 342, 343, ... における共振周波数を求めることができる。

[0052]

導波路の透過帯域と共振周波数について、禁制帯領域間の関係を図3右図に模式的に示す。この例では欠陥準位が導波路透過帯域の端部近傍であることにより、いずれの禁制帯領域においても、欠陥準位52は導波路の光導出入部36側の隣接禁制帯領域の導波路透過帯域51には含まれ、それとは反対側の隣接禁制帯領域の導波路透過帯域51には含まれない。例えば、禁制帯領域302の欠陥準位f2は、光導入部36側にある禁制帯領域301の導波路透過帯域には含まれ、それとは反対側にある禁制帯領域303の導波路透過帯域には含まれない。

[0053]

そのため、各禁制帯領域において、3空孔欠損直線状ドナー型クラスタ欠陥の共振周波数の光は、光導入部36からその禁制帯領域までは導波路を透過し、その3空孔欠損直線状ドナー型クラスタ欠陥に到達することができる。一方、その3空孔欠損直線状ドナー型クラスタ欠陥を通過し導波路内を更に進行する光(従来は損失となる光)は、隣の禁制帯領域に透過することができずに境界面において反射され、再びその3空孔欠損直線状ドナー型クラスタに到達する。例えば、図5に示すように、光分波器において、導波路33を透

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過する周波数 f 2 の光は、太い実線で示すように3 空孔欠損直線状ドナー型クラスタ欠陥3 4 2 に導入される。その周波数 f 2 の光の一部は欠陥3 4 2 を通過し導波路を更に進行するが、禁制帯領域3 0 3 の導波路が周波数 f 2 の光を透過しないため、境界面3 5 2 で反射され再び欠陥3 4 2 に到達する(図 5 中の太い破線を参照)。こうして、3 空孔欠損直線状ドナー型クラスタ欠陥3 4 1 、3 4 2 、3 4 3 . . . を共振周波数の光が通過することによる光の損失を抑制し、各欠陥における光の分波効率を向上させることができる。

図3の例を光合波器として用いる場合にも、効率を髙めることができる。図6に示すように、直線状ドナー型クラスタ欠陥から合波する光の一部である、光導出入部36の反対側に進行する光は、禁制帯領域の境界面において反射される(図6中の太い破線参照)。このため、欠陥から合波する光は全て導波路の光導出入部36に達する。

[0055]

[0054]

なお、光分波器の場合は、禁制帯領域の境界面で反射された光が直線状ドナー型クラスタ 欠陥に入ることなく光導出入部36側に通過してしまい分波効率が100%とならない場合がある。そのため、後述のように、欠陥と境界面の間の距離等を適切に設定することが必要となる。

[0056]

直線状ドナー型クラスタ欠陥には空孔欠損数が2個又は4個以上のものもあるが、上記のように導波路透過帯域の端部近傍に単一の欠陥準位が形成される3空孔欠損直線状ドナー型クラスタ欠陥を用いることが望ましい。

[0057]

( 2 ) 本 発 明 に 係 る 境 界 反 射 を 利 用 し た 2 次 元 フ ォ ト ニ ッ ク 結 晶 光 分 波 器 の 分 波 効 率 の 計 算

以下に、本発明に係る分波器の分波効率を、モード結合理論に基き計算した結果を示す。 ここでは、図1や図2に示す第1の態様の光分波器の構成に基いて説明するが、以下の結 果は第2の態様のヘテロ構造の光分波器においても各禁制帯領域毎に第1の態様の光分波 器と同様に得られる。

[0058]

5 つの光の振幅 A ,  $S_{+1}$  ,  $S_{-1}$  ,  $S_{+2}$  ,  $S_{-2}$  をパラメータとする。図7に示すように、A は点状欠陥 7 2 から分波される共振波長  $\lambda$  0 の光の振幅、 $S_{+1}$  は第 1 本体端部 7 3 一点状欠陥 7 2 間の導波路 7 1 1 内を点状欠陥 7 2 に向かって伝播する波長  $\lambda$  0 の光の振幅、  $S_{-1}$  は導波路 7 1 1 内を第 1 本体端部 7 3 側に向かって伝播する波長  $\lambda$  0 の光の振幅、 $S_{+2}$  は第 2 本体端部 7 4 一点状欠陥 7 2 間の導波路 7 1 2 内を点状欠陥 7 2 間の向かって伝播する波長  $\lambda$  0 の光の振幅、 $S_{-2}$  は導波路 7 1 2 内を第 2 本体端部 7 4 側に向かって伝播する波長  $\lambda$  0 の光の振幅である。また、第 1 本体端部 7 3 及び第 2 本体端部 7 4 における強度反射率を R 1 及び R 2 、振幅反射率を R 1 及び R 2 と自由空間の R 0 便に、導波路 R 1 と点状欠陥 R 2 の間の R 0 値を R 0 とする。

[0059]

モード結合理論により前記 5 つのパラメータ A ,  $S_{+1}$  ,  $S_{-1}$  ,  $S_{+2}$  ,  $S_{-2}$  の関係が 3 つの式で記述される。また、第 1 本体端部 7 3 及び第 2 本体端部 7 4 における反射に関して 2 つの式が導出される。これらの連立方程式を解くことにより 5 つのパラメータを計算し、 A の値から分波効率を求める。

[0060]

図8~11に、Qp=Qvの場合について計算を行った結果を示す。このQp=Qvという条件は、境界反射を考慮しない従来の2次元フォトニック結晶光分波器において分波効率を最大(50%)にするものである。

[0061]

図8(a)に、強度反射率RIをI、R2をOとした場合の分波器の分波効率を示す。第 1本体端部73では、光は金属ミラーにより位相が反転して反射するものとする。そのた

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め、振幅反射率 r 1 を - 1 とする。なお、図の縦軸は距離 L を 2 倍し波長  $\lambda$  で除したものであり、横軸は距離 L を 2 倍し波長  $\lambda$  で除したものである。( a )においては距離 L には依存せず一定の値を示している。以下では距離 L に注目する。図 9 は、 2 L /  $\lambda$  を横軸(2 L /  $\lambda$  は図 8 ( a ) の計算範囲内の任意の値)として分波効率を示すグラフである。 2 L /  $\lambda$  が半整数の時に分波効率が約 8 8 %となる。これは、従来の 2 次元フォトニック結晶光分波器の前記最大分波効率(5 0 %)よりも向上している。その理由は、導波路 7 1 1 内において、本体端部 7 4 によって反射された光と点状欠陥 7 2 によって反射された光とが干渉によって打ち消し合い、それによって点状欠陥 7 2 から分波される光の振幅が増大したためと考えられる。これと逆の理由により、 2 L /  $\lambda$  が整数の時に分波効率が 0 %になる。

[0062]

図8(b)に、強度反射率R1を1、R2を0.18とした場合の分波器の分波効率を示す。第1本体端部73では金属ミラーにより、第2本体端部74では空気により、それぞれ光が反射するものとする。このR2の値は、本体と空気との界面における光の反射の実験から求めたものである。振幅反射率r1は(a)の場合と同様に一1とする。一方、第2本体端部73では反射により光の位相が変化しないため、振幅反射率r2は+(0.18)<sup>0・5</sup>とする。(b)においては分波効率は距離L'にも依存する。縦軸、横軸共に半整数の時に、分波効率は(a)の場合よりも更に向上し、100%となる。

[0063]

図10及び図11に、共振波長の中央値が1.5μm(空気中に取り出した時の波長)である点状欠陥において、強度反射率 R 1、 R 2 及び振幅反射率 r 1、 r 2を図 8 (b)の場合と同様とした場合に、分波される光のスペクトル強度を表す。 2 L /  $\lambda$  0 の 2 L /  $\lambda$  0 がいずれも半整数である図 1 0 (a)の場合には、共振波長の中央値において点状欠陥から取り出される光の強度が 1 0 0 %となる。 2 L /  $\lambda$  0 が半整数、 2 L /  $\lambda$  0 が整数である図 1 0 (b)の場合には、共振波長の中央値においては点状欠陥から取り出される光の強度が約60%に留まり、それよりもわずかにずれた波長において強度が 1 0 0 %となる。 2 L /  $\lambda$  0 が整数である図 1 1 (a)及び(b)の場合には、いずれも共振波長の中央値においては強度が 0 %となる。

[0064]

次に、Qp=2Qvとした場合について計算を行った結果を図12に示す。Q値以外の条件は図8(a)及び図9の場合と同じ(R1=1, R2=0, r1=-1)とする。図12(a)は2L/ $\lambda$ を縦軸、2L'/ $\lambda$ を横軸として分波効率を示す図である。図12(b)は、2L/ $\lambda$ を横軸(2L'/ $\lambda$ は(a)の計算範囲内の任意の値)とした分波効率のグラフである。Qp=Qvの場合と同様に、分波効率はL'に依存しない。一方、Qp=Qvの場合とは異なり、2L/ $\lambda$ が半整数の時に分波効率が100%となる。従って、Qp=2Qvとすることにより、図8(b)のように第2反射部を設けることなく、またL'を限定することなく、分波効率を100%とすることができる。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】本発明に係る境界反射を利用した2次元フォトニック結晶光分合波器の第1の態様の一構成例を示す平面図。

【図2】境界反射を利用した2次元フォトニック結晶光分合波器の第1の態様の他の構成例を示す平面図。

【図3】本発明に係る境界反射を利用した2次元フォトニック結晶光分合波器の第2の態様の一構成例を示す平面図及び導波路の透過帯域と共振周波数について禁制帯領域間の関係を示す模式図。

【図4】異屈折率領域を直線状に3個埋めたドナー型クラスタ欠陥による欠陥準位を示すグラフ。

【図 5 】図 3 の構成例の 2 次元フォトニック結晶を光分波器として用いた場合の光の透過・反射を示す図。

【図6】図3の構成例の2次元フォトニック結晶を光合波器として用いた場合の光の透過

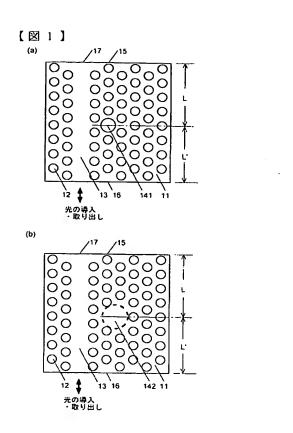
- ・反射を示す図。
- 【図7】本発明に係る境界反射を利用した2次元フォトニック結晶光分波器の分波効率を計算するための5つのパラメータを示す図。
- 【図8】境界反射を利用した2次元フォトニック結晶光分波器のQp=Qvの場合の分波 効率の計算結果を表す図。
- 【図9】図8 (a) の2 L / λ を 横軸として分波効率を求めたグラフ。
- 【図 1 0 】 2 L / λ 0 が 半 整 数 の 場 合 に 分 波 さ れ る 光 の ス ペ ク ト ル 強 度 を 表 す 図 。
- 【図11】2L/λ0が整数の場合に分波される光のスペクトル強度を表す図。
- 【図 1 2 】境界反射を利用した 2 次元フォトニック結晶光分波器の Q p = 2 Q v の場合の分波効率の計算結果を表す図。

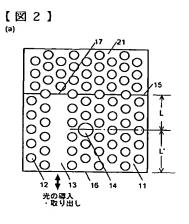
#### 【符号の説明】

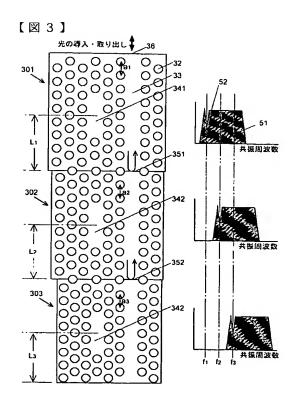
- 1 1 … 本体
- 12、32…空孔
- 13、33…導波路
- 1 4 、 7 2 … 点状欠陥
- 141…アクセプタ型点欠陥
- 1 4 2 … ドナー型クラスタ欠陥
- 15、73…第1本体端部
- 16、74…第2本体端部
- 17…第1反射部
- 21…2次元フォトニック結晶
- 3 4 1 、 3 4 2 … 3 空孔欠損直線状ドナー型クラスタ欠陥
- 3 5 1 、 3 5 2 … 境界面
- 3 6 … 光導出入部
- 41、51…導波路透過帯域
- 42、52…欠陥準位
- 711…第1本体端部73一点状欠陥72間の導波路
- 712…第2本体端部74一点状欠陥72間の導波路

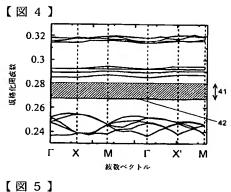
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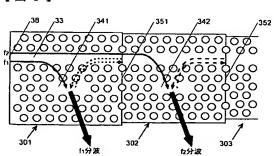
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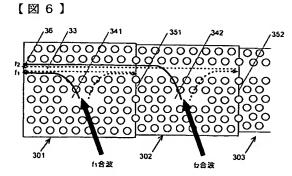


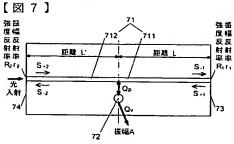


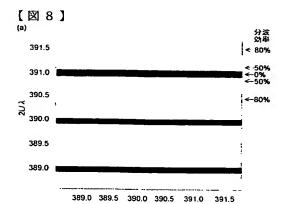


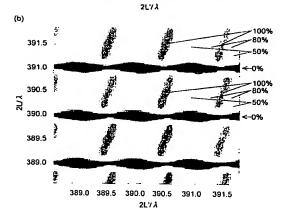


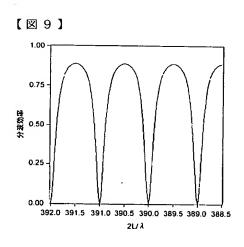
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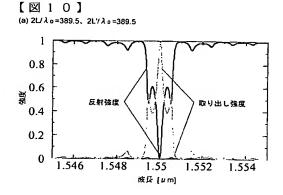


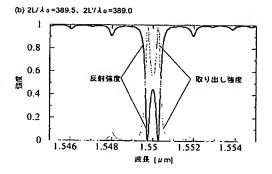








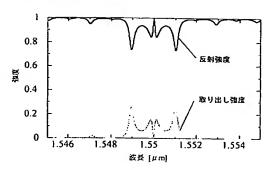




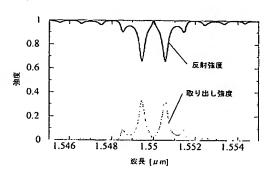
【図12】

#### [図11]

(a) 2L/ \(\lambda\) c = 389.0. 2L/ \(\lambda\) o = 389.5

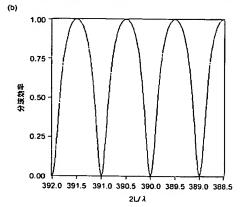


(b) 2L/ \(\lambda \operatorname{0} = 389.0 \), 2L/ \(\lambda \operatorname{0} = 389.0 \)



(a) 392.0 分表的語 391.5 - 80% - 80% - 80% - 60% - 60% - 70%

388.5 389.0 389.5 390.0 390.5 391.0 391.5 392.0 2L7\(\lambda\)



#### 【手続補正書】

【提出日】平成16年4月26日(2004.4.26)

【手続補正1】

【補正対象書類名】明細書

【補正対象項目名】特許請求の範囲

【補正方法】変更

【補正の内容】

【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】

- a) スラブ状の本体と、
- b)前記本体に周期的に配列された複数の、本体とは屈折率の異なる領域と、
- c)前記異屈折率領域の欠陥を線状に設けることにより形成される導波路と、
- d)前記導波路の近傍に、前記異屈折率領域の欠陥を点状に設けることにより形成される点状欠陥と、
- e)前記導波路の一方の端に設けた、前記点状欠陥の共振波長の光のうち少なくともその一部を反射する第 1 反射部と、
- f)前記第1反射部とは反対側の導波路端部に設けた、前記共振波長の光のうち少なくとも その一部を反射する第2反射部と、

を備えることを特徴とする2次元フォトニック結晶光分合波器。

#### 【請求項2】

前記第1反射部を設けた導波路端部が本体の端部に達することを特徴とする請求項1に記載の2次元フォトニック結晶光分合波器。

#### 【請求項3】

前記本体端部が空間に接していることを特徴とする請求項2に記載の2次元フォトニック結晶光分合波器。

#### 【請求項4】

前記点状欠陥における共振波長の光を透過しない2次元フォトニック結晶を前記本体端部に接続したことを特徴とする請求項2に記載の2次元フォトニック結晶光分合波器。

#### 【請求項5】

前記点状欠陥における共振波長を有しこの点状欠陥で反射される光と、同波長でこの点状 欠陥を通過し前記第1反射部で反射される光の位相差がπとなるように、第1反射部と点 状欠陥の間の距離を設定したことを特徴とする請求項1~4のいずれかに記載の2次元フォトニック結晶光分合波器。

#### 【請求項6】

前記点状欠陥における共振波長を有しこの点状欠陥から導波路に導入される光と、同波長で前記第1反射部で反射される光の位相差が0となるように、第1反射部と点状欠陥の間の距離を設定したことを特徴とする請求項1~4のいずれかに記載の2次元フォトニック結晶光分合波器。

#### 【請求項7】

前記点状欠陥における共振波長を有し前記第2反射部側から導入される光と、同波長で第2反射部側から導入されこの点状欠陥で反射され更に第2反射部で反射される光の位相差が0となるように、第2反射部と点状欠陥の間の距離を設定したことを特徴とする請求項1~6のいずれかに記載の2次元フォトニック結晶光分合波器。

### 【請求項8】

点状欠陥の共振波長の光を前記第1反射部で全反射させ、前記点状欠陥と導波路の間の結合定数Qpと、該点状欠陥と空気の間の結合定数Qvの比であるQp/Qvを1.4~2.8とすることを特徴とする請求項1~7のいずれかに記載の2次元フォトニック結晶光分合波器。

#### 【請求項9】

前記Qp/Qvを2とすることを特徴とする請求項8に記載の2次元フォトニック結晶光分合波器。

#### 【請求項10】

- a) スラブ状の本体と、
- b)前記本体内に設けた2以上の禁制帯領域と、
- c)各禁制帯領域内において、各禁制帯領域毎に異なる周期で周期的に本体に配列された複数の、本体とは屈折率の異なる領域と、
- d)各禁制帯領域内において前記異屈折率領域の欠陥を線状に設けることにより形成され、 全禁制帯領域を通過する導波路と、
- e) 各 禁 制 帯 領 域 内 に お い て 前 記 導 波 路 の 近 傍 に 設 け た 点 状 欠 陥 と 、
- f)前記導波路の一方の端に設けた、前記点状欠陥の共振波長の光のうち少なくともその一部を反射する第 1 反射部と、

#### を備え、

- g)各禁制帯領域における導波路の透過波長帯域の一部が、その禁制帯領域よりも前記第 1 反射部側にある全ての禁制帯領域の導波路透過波長帯域に含まれず、且つその禁制帯領域よりも前記第 1 反射部の反対側にある全ての禁制帯領域の導波路透過波長帯域に含まれ、h)各禁制帯領域に設けられる前記点状欠陥における共振波長が、前記一部の透過波長帯域
- ことを特徴とする、境界反射を利用した2次元フォトニック結晶光分合波器。

#### 【請求項11】

に含まれる、

前記点状欠陥が、隣接する3個の異屈折率領域を欠損させることによって構成される直線 状ドナー型クラスタ欠陥であることを特徴とする請求項10に記載の境界反射を利用した 2次元フォトニック結晶光分合波器。

## 【請求項12】

前記第1反射部を設ける導波路端部が本体の端部に達することを特徴とする請求項10又は11に記載の境界反射を利用した2次元フォトニック結晶光分合波器。

#### 【請求項13】

前記本体端部が空間に接していることを特徴とする請求項12に記載の境界反射を利用した2次元フォトニック結晶光分合波器。

【請求項14】

前記点状欠陥における共振波長の光を透過しない2次元フォトニック結晶を前記本体端部に接続したことを特徴とする請求項12に記載の境界反射を利用した2次元フォトニック結晶光分合波器。

【請求項15】

前記第1反射部が属する禁制帯領域を除く禁制帯領域においては前記第1反射部側の隣接 禁制帯領域との境界面とその禁制帯領域に設ける点状欠陥の間の距離を、前記第1反射部 が属する禁制帯領域においては第1反射部とその禁制帯領域に設ける点状欠陥の間の導波 路長手方向の距離を、その禁制帯領域の点状欠陥の共振波長を有しこの点状欠陥で反射さ れる光と、同波長でこの点状欠陥を通過し前記禁制帯領域境界面又は第1反射部で反射さ れる光の位相差がπとなるように、設定したことを特徴とする請求項10~14のいずれ かに記載の境界反射を利用した2次元フォトニック結晶光分合波器。

【請求項16】

前記第1反射部が属する禁制帯領域を除く禁制帯領域においては前記第1反射部側の隣接 禁制帯領域との境界面とその禁制帯領域に設ける点状欠陥の間の距離を、前記第1反射部 が属する禁制帯領域においては第1反射部とその禁制帯領域に設ける点状欠陥の間の導波 路長手方向の距離を、その禁制帯領域の点状欠陥の共振波長を有しこの点状欠陥から導波 路に導入される光と、同波長で前記禁制帯領域境界面又は第1反射部で反射される光の位 相差が0となるように、設定したことを特徴とする請求項10~14のいずれかに記載の 境界反射を利用した2次元フォトニック結晶光分合波器。

【請求項17】

各禁制帯領域における点状欠陥と導波路の間の結合定数Qpと、該点状欠陥と空気の間の結合定数Qvの比であるQp/Qvを1.4~2.8とすることを特徴とする請求項10~16のいずれかに記載の境界反射を利用した2次元フォトニック結晶光分合波器。

【請求項18】

前記Qp/Qvを2とすることを特徴とする請求項17に記載の境界反射を利用した2次元フォトニック結晶光分合波器。

【請求項19】

前記第1反射部が属する禁制帯領域の点状欠陥の共振波長の光を前記第1反射部で全反射させることを特徴とする請求項17又は18に記載の境界反射を利用した2次元フォトニック結晶光分合波器。

【手続補正2】

【補正対象書類名】明細書

【補正対象項目名】 0 0 1 2

【補正方法】変更

【補正の内容】

[0012]

【課題を解決するための手段】

上記課題を解決するために成された本発明に係る境界反射を利用した 2 次元フォトニック結晶光分合波器の第 1 の態様のものは、

a)スラブ状の本体と、

b)前記本体に周期的に配列された複数の、本体とは屈折率の異なる領域と、

c)前記異屈折率領域の欠陥を線状に設けることにより形成される導波路と、

d)前記導波路の近傍に、前記異屈折率領域の欠陥を点状に設けることにより形成される点状欠陥と、

e)前記導波路の一方の端に設けた、前記点状欠陥の共振波長の光のうち少なくともその一部を反射する第1反射部と、

<u>f)前記第1反射部とは反対側の</u>導波路端部に設けた、前記共振波長の光のうち少なくとも

# その一部を反射する第2反射部と、

を備えることを特徴とする。

【手続補正3】

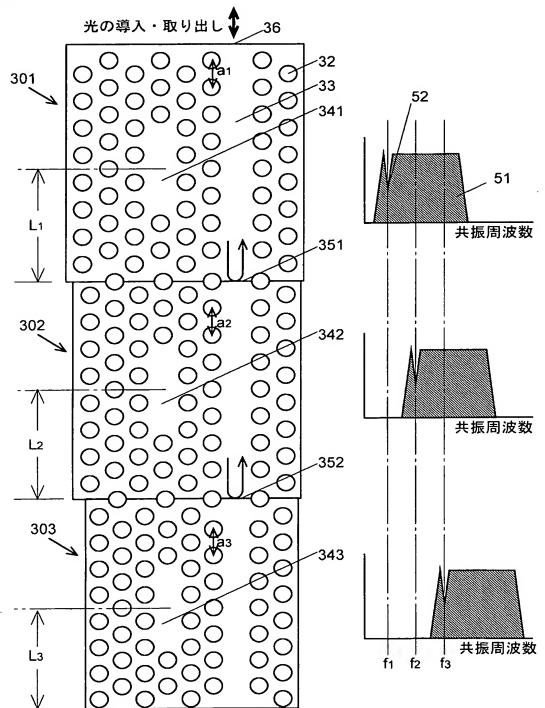
【補正対象書類名】図面

【補正対象項目名】図3

【補正方法】変更

【補正の内容】





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# PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

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ASANO TAKU

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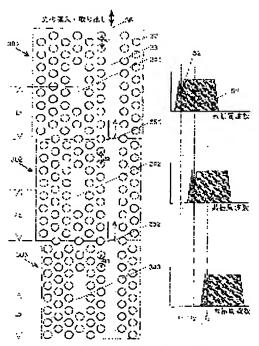
Priority country: JP

# (54) TWO-DIMENSIONAL PHOTONIC CRYSTAL OPTICAL DEMULTIPLEXER/MULTIPLEXER USING BOUNDARY REFLECTION

(57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide an optical demultiplexer/multiplexer of high demultiplexing efficiency and multiplexing efficiency.

SOLUTION: The intra-surface hetero-structure twodimensional photonic crystal periodically arranged with holes 32 with a period varying for each of respective forbidden band regions 301, 302, etc., is formed with a waveguide 33 passing the entire forbidden band region by linearly lacking the holes 32 and is formed with dot defects 341, 342, etc., by linearly lacking the three holes 32 by each of the respective forbidden band regions. The light passing the dot defects out of the light of the prescribed frequencies propagated through the waveguide from a light leading out/in section 36 and demultiplexed from the prescribed dot defects is not included in the waveguide transmission band 51 of the forbidden band region to which the frequency adjoins and is therefore reflected in the boundaries 351 and 352 of the forbidden band regions and is introduced into the prescribed dot defects. As a result, the demultiplexing efficiency of the light of the prescribed frequency taken out of



the dot defects is improved. The light of the prescribed frequency multiplexed from the dot defects is increased in the intensity of the light arriving at the section 36 by the reflection and the multiplexing efficiency is improved.

#### **LEGAL STATUS**

[Date of request for examination]

04.03.2003

[Date of sending the examiner's decision of

15.02.2005

rejection]

[Kind of final disposal of application other than the examiner's decision of rejection or application converted registration]

[Date of final disposal for application]

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[Patent number] 3682289 [Date of registration] 27.05.2005 [Number of appeal against examiner's decision of 2005-04789 rejection] [Date of requesting appeal against examiner's decision of rejection] 18.03.2005

[Date of extinction of right]

Page 2 of 2

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#### **CLAIMS**

# [Claim(s)]

[Claim 1]

- a) Slab-like body,
- b) The field where a refractive index differs from two or more bodies periodically arranged by said body,
- c) Waveguide formed by preparing the defect of said different refractive-index field in a line,
- d) The punctiform defect formed by preparing the defect of said different refractive-index field in punctiform near said waveguide,
- e) The 1st reflective section which reflects the part at least among the light of the resonant wavelength of said punctiform defect prepared in one edge of said waveguide,

The two-dimensional photograph nick crystall luminescence part multiplexing machine using boundary reflection characterized by preparation \*\*\*\*\*\*.

## [Claim 2]

The two-dimensional photograph nick crystall luminescence part multiplexing machine using the boundary reflection according to claim 1 characterized by the waveguide edge in which said 1st reflective section was prepared arriving at the edge of a body.

# [Claim 3]

The two-dimensional photograph nick crystall luminescence part multiplexing machine using the boundary reflection according to claim 2 characterized by said edge of a body being in contact with space. [Claim 4]

The two-dimensional photograph nick crystall luminescence part multiplexing machine using the boundary reflection according to claim 2 characterized by connecting to said edge of a body the two-dimensional photograph nick crystal which does not penetrate the light of the resonant wavelength in said punctiform defect.

### [Claim 5]

The two-dimensional photograph nick crystall luminescence part multiplexing machine using the boundary reflection according to claim 1 to 4 characterized by setting up the distance between the 1st reflective section and a punctiform defect so that the phase contrast of the light which has the resonant wavelength in said punctiform defect, and is reflected by this punctiform defect, and the light which passes this punctiform defect on this wavelength, and is reflected in said 1st reflective section may be set to pi.

#### [Claim 6]

The two-dimensional photograph nick crystall luminescence part multiplexing machine using the boundary reflection according to claim 1 to 4 characterized by setting up the distance between the 1st reflective section and a punctiform defect so that the phase contrast of the light which has the resonant wavelength in said punctiform defect, and is introduced into waveguide from this punctiform defect, and the light reflected in said 1st reflective section with this wavelength may be set to 0.

# [Claim 7]

The two-dimensional photograph nick crystall luminescence part multiplexing machine using the boundary reflection according to claim 1 to 6 characterized by having the 2nd reflective section which reflects the part in the waveguide edge of the opposite side at least among the light of said resonant wavelength with said 1st reflective section.

# [Claim 8]

The two-dimensional photograph nick crystall-luminescence part multiplexing machine using the boundary reflection according to claim 7 characterized by to set up the distance between the 2nd reflective section and a punctiform defect so that the phase contrast of the light which has the resonant wavelength in said

punctiform defect, and is introduced from said 2nd reflective section side, and the light which is introduced from the 2nd reflective section side on this wavelength, is reflected by this punctiform defect, and is further reflected in the 2nd reflective section may be set to 0. [Claim 9]

The two-dimensional photograph nick crystall luminescence part multiplexing machine using the boundary reflection according to claim 1 to 8 characterized by carrying out total reflection of the light of the resonant wavelength of a punctiform defect in said 1st reflective section, and setting to 1.4-2.8 Qp/Qv which is the ratio of said punctiform defect, the coupling constant Qp between waveguides, and the coupling constant Qv between this punctiform defect and air.

[Claim 10]

The two-dimensional photograph nick crystall luminescence part multiplexing machine using the boundary reflection according to claim 9 characterized by setting said Qp/Qv to 2.

[Claim 11]

- a) Slab-like body,
- b) Two or more forbidden-band fields prepared in said body,
- c) The field where a refractive index differs from two or more bodies periodically arranged by the body a period which is different for every forbidden-band field in each forbidden-band field,
- d) Waveguide which is formed by establishing the defect of said different refractive-index field in each forbidden-band field at a line, and passes through all forbidden-band fields,
- e) The punctiform defect established near said waveguide in each forbidden-band field,
- f) The 1st reflective section which reflects the part at least among the light of the resonant wavelength of said punctiform defect prepared in one edge of said waveguide,

  Preparation,
- g) It is contained in the waveguide transmitted wave length band of all the forbidden-band fields that a part of transmitted wave length band of the waveguide in each forbidden-band field is included in no waveguide transmitted wave length band of the forbidden-band fields which are in said 1st reflective section side rather than the forbidden-band field, and have it in the opposite side of said 1st reflective section rather than the forbidden-band field.
- h) The resonant wavelength in said punctiform defect prepared in each forbidden-band field is contained in said some of transmitted wave length bands,

The two-dimensional photograph nick crystall luminescence part multiplexing machine using boundary reflection characterized by things.

[Claim 12]

The two-dimensional photograph nick crystall luminescence part multiplexing machine using the boundary reflection according to claim 11 characterized by said punctiform defect being a straight-line-like donor mold cluster defect constituted by making three adjoining different refractive-index fields suffer a loss. [Claim 13]

The two-dimensional photograph nick crystall luminescence part multiplexing machine using the boundary reflection according to claim 11 or 12 characterized by the waveguide edge in which said 1st reflective section is prepared arriving at the edge of a body.

[Claim 14]

The two-dimensional photograph nick crystall luminescence part multiplexing machine using the boundary reflection according to claim 13 characterized by said edge of a body being in contact with space. [Claim 15]

The two-dimensional photograph nick crystall luminescence part multiplexing machine using the boundary reflection according to claim 13 characterized by connecting to said edge of a body the two-dimensional photograph nick crystal which does not penetrate the light of the resonant wavelength in said punctiform defect.

[Claim 16]

The distance between the punctiform defects prepared in the interface and its forbidden-band field with a contiguity forbidden-band field by the side of said 1st reflective section in the forbidden-band field except the forbidden-band field where said 1st reflective section belongs The light which has the resonant wavelength of the punctiform defect of that forbidden-band field, and is reflected by this punctiform defect in the distance of the waveguide longitudinal direction between the punctiform defects prepared in the 1st reflective section and its forbidden-band field in the forbidden-band field to which said 1st reflective section belongs, The two-dimensional photograph nick crystall luminescence part multiplexing machine using the

boundary reflection according to claim 11 to 15 characterized by setting up so that the phase contrast of light which passes this punctiform defect on this wavelength, and is reflected in said forbidden-band field interface or the 1st reflective section may be set to pi.

[Claim 17]

The distance between the punctiform defects prepared in the interface and its forbidden-band field with a contiguity forbidden-band field by the side of said 1st reflective section in the forbidden-band field except the forbidden-band field where said 1st reflective section belongs The light which has the resonant wavelength of the punctiform defect of that forbidden-band field, and is introduced into waveguide from this punctiform defect in the distance of the waveguide longitudinal direction between the punctiform defects prepared in the 1st reflective section and its forbidden-band field in the forbidden-band field to which said 1st reflective section belongs, The two-dimensional photograph nick crystall luminescence part multiplexing machine using the boundary reflection according to claim 11 to 15 characterized by setting up so that the phase contrast of light reflected in said forbidden-band field interface or the 1st reflective section with this

[Claim 18]

wavelength may be set to 0.

The two-dimensional photograph nick crystall luminescence part multiplexing machine using the boundary reflection according to claim 11 to 17 characterized by setting to 1.4-2.8 Qp/Qv which is the ratio of the punctiform defect in each forbidden-band field, the coupling constant Qp between waveguides, and the coupling constant Qv between this punctiform defect and air. [Claim 19]

The two-dimensional photograph nick crystall luminescence part multiplexing machine using the boundary reflection according to claim 18 characterized by setting said Qp/Qv to 2. [Claim 20]

The two-dimensional photograph nick crystall luminescence part multiplexing machine using the boundary reflection according to claim 18 or 19 characterized by carrying out total reflection of the light of the resonant wavelength of the punctiform defect of a forbidden-band field in which said 1st reflective section belongs, in said 1st reflective section.

[Translation done.]

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#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Field of the Invention]

This invention relates to the two-dimensional photograph nick crystall luminescence part multiplexing device used for wavelength division light multiplex communication etc. It is related with the technique which raises the effectiveness of the part multiplexing especially. [0002]

[Description of the Prior Art]

In recent years, the photograph nick crystal attracts attention as an optical new device. A photograph nick crystal is a functional material with periodic refractive-index distribution, and band structure is formed to the energy of light or an electromagnetic wave. It is the description that the energy field (photograph nick band gap) whose propagation of light or an electromagnetic wave becomes impossible especially is formed. [0003]

By introducing the suitable defect for the refractive-index distribution under photograph nick crystal, the energy level (defective level) by this defect is formed into a photograph nick band gap. By this, the existence only of the light of the wavelength corresponding to the energy of defective level is attained among the wavelength range corresponding to the energy in a photograph nick band gap. If said defect under crystal is made into a line, it will become waveguide, and it will become a resonator if the defect under crystal is made into punctiform.

[0004]

A two-dimensional crystal or a three-dimension crystal can be used for a photograph nick crystal. Although both have the features, respectively, the two-dimensional crystal is advantageous at the point that production is comparatively easy. By arranging a cylinder hole periodically in the shape of a triangular grid in a two-dimensional photograph nick crystal, periodic refractive-index distribution is established and what ([0029] <a href="mailto:drawing.1">drawing.1</a>) waveguide is formed ([0025] <a href="mailto:drawing.1">drawing.1</a>) and a point defect is formed for near the waveguide by making this cylinder hole suffer a loss to a line is indicated by the patent reference 1. In the patent reference 1, the point defect formed by enlarging the path of the cylinder hole periodically arranged as an example is examined.

[0005]

[Patent reference 1]

JP,2001-272555,A ([0025], [0029], <u>drawing 1</u>)

[0006]

Moreover, applicants for this patent have proposed forming a cluster defect in application-for-patent No. 086221 [ 2002 to ] application by making into a defect two or more different refractive-index fields which adjoin among the different refractive-index fields which form periodic refractive-index distribution. The defect of a different refractive-index field forms the refractive index of the different refractive-index field by differing from the refractive index of other different refractive-index fields here. What has a refractive index lower than other different refractive-index fields is called an acceptor mold defect, and a high thing is called a donor mold defect. The defect formed by enlarging a cylinder hole given in said patent reference 1 is an acceptor mold defect, and the defect formed by not preparing a different refractive-index field is a donor mold defect. A cluster defect and the point defect which only one different refractive-index field is made to suffer a loss, and is formed are generically called a "punctiform defect."

In said application-for-patent No. 086221 [ 2002 to ] application, applicants for this patent had two or more

forbidden-band fields which have arranged the different refractive-index field a period different further, respectively, and have proposed the terrorism structure two-dimensional photograph nick crystal into the field which prepared the punctiform defect in each forbidden-band field. When this establishes the punctiform defect of the same configuration as each forbidden-band field, the light of different wavelength in each point-like defect can be resonated by the difference in the period of a different refractive-index field.

[8000]

Although various applications can be considered into the two-dimensional photograph nick crystal which established these punctiform defects, optical multiplex communication is mentioned as the example of a type. In optical multiplex communication in recent years, the wavelength division multiplexing which one transmission line is made to spread the light of two or more wavelength, and puts a separate signal on each is used. A two-dimensional photograph nick crystal can be used as the splitter which takes out the light (signal) of specific wavelength from a punctiform defect among the light which spreads the inside of waveguide, and a multiplexing machine which introduces the light of specific wavelength into waveguide from a punctiform defect by establishing near the waveguide two or more punctiform defects in which it corresponds to each wavelength.

[0009]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention]

If all the light of the wavelength separated spectrally from a certain punctiform defect among the light which passes waveguide flows into the punctiform defect when using said conventional two-dimensional photograph nick crystal as a splitter, spectral separation effectiveness should become 100%. However, at least 50% or more of the light of the wavelength separated spectrally in fact will not flow into the punctiform defect, but it will pass waveguide. Therefore, actual spectral separation effectiveness had only been 50% or less.

[0010]

Moreover, it is divided into the both sides of waveguide in case the light it is made [ light ] to multiplex [ light ] flows into waveguide from a punctiform defect, in using a two-dimensional photograph nick crystal as a multiplexing machine. Therefore, the ejection effectiveness from the waveguide of the light it was multiplexed [ light ] had only been 50% also at the highest.

[0011]

Accomplishing this invention in order to solve such a technical problem, the place made into the purpose is to offer the two-dimensional photograph nick crystall luminescence part multiplexing machine which has high spectral separation effectiveness and multiplexing effectiveness.

[0012]

[Means for Solving the Problem]

The thing of the 1st mode using the boundary reflection concerning this invention accomplished in order to solve the above-mentioned technical problem of a two-dimensional photograph nick crystall luminescence part multiplexing machine,

- a) Slab-like body,
- b) The field where a refractive index differs from two or more bodies periodically arranged by said body,
- c) Waveguide formed by preparing the defect of said different refractive-index field in a line,
- d) The punctiform defect formed by preparing the defect of said different refractive-index field in punctiform near said waveguide,
- e) The 1st reflective section which reflects the part at least among the light of the resonant wavelength of said punctiform defect prepared in one edge of said waveguide,

It is characterized by preparation \*\*\*\*\*\*.

[0013]

Moreover, the thing of the 2nd mode using the boundary reflection concerning this invention of a twodimensional photograph nick crystall luminescence part multiplexing machine,

- a) Slab-like body,
- b) Two or more forbidden-band fields prepared in said body,
- c) The field where a refractive index differs from two or more bodies periodically arranged by the body a period which is different for every forbidden-band field in each forbidden-band field,
- d) Waveguide which is formed by establishing the defect of said different refractive-index field in each forbidden-band field at a line, and passes through all forbidden-band fields,
- e) The punctiform defect established near said waveguide in each forbidden-band field,

- f) The 1st reflective section which reflects the part at least among the light of the resonant wavelength of said punctiform defect prepared in one edge of said waveguide, Preparation,
- g) It is contained in the waveguide transmitted wave length band of all the forbidden-band fields that a part of transmitted wave length band of the waveguide in each forbidden-band field is included in no waveguide transmitted wave length band of the forbidden-band fields which are in said 1st reflective section side rather than the forbidden-band field, and have it in the opposite side of said 1st reflective section rather than the forbidden-band field,
- h) The resonant wavelength in said punctiform defect prepared in each forbidden-band field is contained in said some of transmitted wave length bands,

It is characterized by things.

[0014]

[The gestalt and effectiveness] of implementation of invention

The two-dimensional photograph nick crystall luminescence part multiplexing machine using boundary reflection of this invention uses as a body the slab which is a plate with sufficiently thin thickness compared with the magnitude of field inboard, and uses as a parent the two-dimensional photograph nick crystal constituted by arranging periodically the field where a refractive index differs from a body on this body. In the two-dimensional photograph nick crystal of this parent, a photograph nick band gap is formed of existence of a periodic different refractive-index field, and light with the energy within the limits of it cannot be existed. That is, the light of the wavelength range corresponding to it cannot pass a body. As an ingredient of a body, Si and InGaAsP can be used, for example. Although a different refractive-index field arranges in a body the member which consists of an ingredient which has a different refractive index from the ingredient of a body, it has the cylinder hole indicated by said patent reference 1 as an example of a type. If a cylinder hole is used, it is [ that what is necessary is just to open a hole in a body ] easily producible rather than it arranges a certain member on a body.

If a defect is prepared in a part of this different refractive-index field, periodicity will be disturbed there. By setting up parameters, such as a refractive index of a defect, and magnitude, appropriately, defective level can be formed into a photograph nick band gap, and the light of the wavelength corresponding to the energy of this defective level can exist now in the location of a defect. By preparing this defect in a line continuously, the waveguide which penetrates the light of the fixed wavelength range in a photograph nick band gap is formed. This waveguide guides the light which superimposed two or more wavelength components after multiplexing in the optical multiplexing machine before spectral separation in the optical separator. In the case of an optical separator, this superimposed light is introduced from one edge of waveguide, and, in the case of an optical separator, is taken out from one edge of waveguide.

A punctiform defect is established near the waveguide. Any of the aforementioned point defect and a cluster defect are sufficient as this punctiform defect. Moreover, any of the aforementioned acceptor mold and a donor mold are sufficient as the defect of the different refractive-index field which constitutes a point defect or a cluster defect. By setting up parameters, such as a class of punctiform defect, magnitude, and a location, appropriately, predetermined defective level is formed into a photograph nick band gap, and only the light of the wavelength corresponding to the energy of defective level resonates in a defective location. In the case of an optical separator, among the light which superimposed two or more wavelength components which spread waveguide, the light corresponding to the resonant wavelength of a punctiform defect is introduced into a punctiform defect from waveguide, and is taken out from a punctiform defect outside. In the case of an optical multiplexing machine, the light corresponding to the resonant wavelength of a punctiform defect is introduced into waveguide through a punctiform defect from the exterior.

The configuration which prepares waveguide and a punctiform defect in the two-dimensional photograph nick crystal of the parent described so far is the same as that of what was proposed in the patent reference 1 and said application-for-patent No. 086221 [ 2002 to ] application. It is made for the edge of the opposite side to reflect a part of light [ at least ] of predetermined wavelength further in this invention with the edge which performs installation and ejection of the light which the above superimposed among the both ends of waveguide. This waveguide edge is called the 1st reflective section.

As an example of a type of the 1st reflective section, the thing it was made to attain waveguide to the edge

of the body of a two-dimensional photograph nick crystal can be mentioned. In this configuration, when the edge of a body is in contact with surrounding space, in the edge of a body, a crystal becomes discontinuous, and a part of light reflects at the waveguide edge which arrives at the edge of a body. That is, this waveguide edge turns into the 1st reflective section, without preparing separately the member in which light is reflected.

[0019]

It can form so that waveguide may be attained to the edge of the body of a two-dimensional photograph nick crystal like the above as another example of the 1st reflective section, and what connected to the edge of a body further the two-dimensional photograph nick crystal which does not penetrate the light of the resonant wavelength in said punctiform defect can be mentioned. Thereby, a waveguide edge turns into the 1st reflective section which reflects all the light of the resonant wavelength in a punctiform defect. [0020]

By this configuration, it is reflected in the 1st reflective section and the light which passed in the case of the optical separator, without being introduced into a punctiform defect among the light in the waveguide corresponding to the resonant wavelength of a punctiform defect returns to that punctiform defect again. Therefore, the luminous intensity which is lost, without being introduced into a punctiform defect decreases conventionally, and the spectral separation effectiveness of light improves. On the other hand, with the edge which performs ejection of the light of waveguide among the light introduced into waveguide from the punctiform defect in the case of an optical multiplexing machine, it is reflected in the 1st reflective section and the light spread toward the edge of the opposite side returns to the waveguide edge by the side of ejection. Therefore, with an ejection side, the luminous intensity which is lost in the edge of the opposite side decreases conventionally, and the multiplexing effectiveness of light improves.

By setting up appropriately the distance between a punctiform defect and the 1st reflective section, spectral separation effectiveness or multiplexing effectiveness can be raised further. In the case of an optical separator, loss by the light corresponding to the resonant wavelength of a punctiform defect being reflected according to a punctiform defect among the light in waveguide is also produced. Then, when the light reflected in the 1st reflective section and the light reflected by the punctiform defect pile up, it is desirable to set up the distance between a punctiform defect and the 1st reflective section so that it can weaken by interference, namely, so that both phase contrast may be set to pi. Thereby, since both those light stops being able to exist easily, the luminous intensity separated spectrally from a punctiform defect increases, and spectral separation effectiveness improves. In addition, in a punctiform defect, the phase of light reflected there is reversed and the phase of light reflected there carries out change which changes with configurations of the 1st reflective section in the 1st reflective section. For example, when the 1st reflective section consists of the boundary of slab and air, the phase of light reflected there does not change. Therefore, in order to raise spectral separation effectiveness and multiplexing effectiveness, as for the distance between a punctiform defect and the 1st reflective section, it is desirable to carry out by n/2 (for n to be the same a positive integer and the following) twice the resonant wavelength in the punctiform defect. On the other hand, when the 1st reflective section consists of a metal side, the phase of light reflected there is reversed. In this case, it is desirable to make the above-mentioned distance into (2n-1) of the resonant wavelength of a punctiform defect / 4 times.

[0022]

It is desirable in the case of an optical multiplexing machine, to set up the distance between a punctiform defect and the 1st reflective section when the light which goes to the waveguide edge which performs ejection of light among the light introduced into waveguide from the punctiform defect directly, and the light reflected in the 1st reflective section pile up so that it may be strengthened by interference, namely, so that both phase contrast may be set to 0. Thereby, multiplexing effectiveness improves. Since the phase of light which the phase of the light which goes to a waveguide edge directly does not change, and is reflected in the 1st reflective section is as mentioned above, when the 1st reflective section consists of the boundary of slab and air and the 1st reflective section consists of a metal side by n/2 twice the resonant wavelength of a punctiform defect, as for the above-mentioned distance, it is desirable to increase (2n-1) of the resonant wavelength of a punctiform defect / 4 times.

[0023]

In an optical separator, spectral separation effectiveness can be further raised with the 1st reflective section by preparing the 2nd reflective section which reflects the part in the waveguide edge of the opposite side at least among the light of the resonant wavelength in a punctiform defect. Such the 2nd reflective section can

be constituted by making it attain waveguide to the edge of the body of a two-dimensional photograph nick crystal. It is further reflected in the 2nd reflective section, and the light reflected by the 1st reflective section or the punctiform defect depends the improvement in the spectral separation effectiveness in this case on being introduced into a punctiform defect. Furthermore, it is desirable to set up the distance between a punctiform defect and the 2nd reflective section so that both phase contrast may be set to 0 so that the light which is introduced into waveguide and tends toward a punctiform defect, and the light which was reflected in a punctiform defect or the 1st reflective section, and was further reflected in this 2nd reflective section may be strengthened by interference. Thereby, spectral separation effectiveness improves further. [0024]

It depends for the spectral separation effectiveness of an optical separator also on the Q value which is a coupling constant between a punctiform defect and the exterior. Q value is a value showing the sharpness as a resonator of a punctiform defect, and is defined as Q=omega rxE0 / E1 by the energy E0 accumulated in resonance frequency [ of a resonator ] (angular frequency) omega r, and a resonator, and the energy E1 lost by unit time amount by association with the exterior. In a resonator, since frequency selective [ the one's where Q value is higher ] increases, it is desirable. Since it is necessary in an optical separator to separate light spectrally into the free space other than frequency selective from waveguide efficiently to it, it is necessary to set up appropriately a punctiform defect, the coupling constant Qp between waveguides, and the coupling constant Qv between a punctiform defect and air. For example, when there is no reflection in a waveguide edge, spectral separation effectiveness serves as max at the time of Qp=Qv, and the value becomes 50% as mentioned above.

[0025]

About the case where the light of the resonant wavelength of a punctiform defect carries out total reflection in the 1st reflective section of waveguide, the spectral separation effectiveness eta is searched for like the following equations (1) by the mode coupling equation.

[0026]

[Equation 1]

$$\eta = \frac{2Q_{\rm p}Q_{\rm v} \left|1 - \exp\left(-2j\beta L\right)\right|^2}{\left|Q_{\rm p} + Q_{\rm v} \left(1 - \exp\left(-2j\beta L\right)\right)\right|^2} \tag{1}$$

[0027]

Here, L is the location of the maximum contiguity to the punctiform defect of waveguide, and the distance between the 1st reflective sections. beta is the propagation constant of waveguide and is defined as beta=2pi/lambda' using wavelength lambda' of the light within waveguide. It will be set to exp(-2jbetaL) =-1 if L is set that the phase contrast of the light reflected in the 1st reflective section as mentioned above and the light reflected by the punctiform defect is set to pi. In this case, spectral separation effectiveness eta [0028]

[Equation 2]

$$\eta = \frac{8Q_{\rm p}Q_{\rm v}}{|Q_{\rm p} + 2Q_{\rm v}|^2} \tag{2}$$

[0029]

It becomes. If Qp/Qv is set to 1.4-2.8, spectral separation effectiveness will become 97% or more which loss can disregard practically from a formula (2). At the time of Qp/Qv=2, spectral separation effectiveness becomes 100% and can separate the light of the predetermined wavelength in waveguide spectrally without a loss [\*\*\*\*] according to a punctiform defect. [0030]

In the conventional two-dimensional photograph nick crystall luminescence splitter, the maximum of spectral separation effectiveness was 50% obtained when referred to as Qp/Qv=1 as mentioned above. This

invention enabled it to make spectral separation effectiveness into a maximum of 100% in a two-dimensional photograph nick crystall luminescence splitter. Moreover, in the case of Qp/Qv=1, spectral separation effectiveness can be made into 88% higher than before with the optical separator of this invention.

[0031]

Said conditions which control spectral separation effectiveness contain only the parameter about the 1st reflective section side in a punctiform defect and the punctiform defect of waveguide from the location of the maximum contiguity. On the other hand, for example, with the 1st reflective section, the waveguide edge of the opposite side and the 1st reflective sections, such as a reflection factor of light [ in / recently / said / the distance between contact positions and this waveguide edge ], do not have limitation in any way about the parameter about the opposite side.

[0032]

What is necessary is just to control the value of Qp by adjusting the distance between a punctiform defect and waveguide, in order to make spectral separation effectiveness high and to control the ratio of Qp and Qv. Moreover, the value of Qp is controllable also by adjusting the width of face of waveguide. Although resonant wavelength changes with these accommodation slightly, the magnitude is small to extent which can be disregarded practically. Even when change of resonant wavelength cannot be disregarded, resonant wavelength can be readjusted by adjusting the period of a different refractive-index field, with the ratio of Qp and Qv maintained.

[0033]

Next, the two-dimensional photograph nick crystall luminescence part multiplexing machine using boundary reflection of the 2nd mode of this invention is explained. This two-dimensional photograph nick crystall luminescence part multiplexing machine has terrorism structure into the field proposed in application-forpatent No. 086221 [ 2002 to ] application.

[0034]

A body is divided into the field of the same number as the number of the classes of wavelength which carries out part multiplexing. This field is called a forbidden-band field. It is made for a forbidden-band field to be located in a line with the ascending order or descending order of wavelength which carries out part multiplexing in this invention. A different refractive-index field is arranged a different period for every forbidden-band field.

[0035]

Waveguide is formed by preparing the defect of a different refractive-index field in a line continuously so that it may pass along all the forbidden-band fields. With the waveguide edge which performs installation (in the case of an optical separator) or ejection (in the case of an optical multiplexing machine) of the light of this waveguide, the 1st reflective section is prepared in the waveguide edge of the opposite side like the above. It is the same as that of the above that the 1st reflective section is formed without preparing separately to become this 1st reflective section when waveguide reaches to the edge of the body of a two-dimensional photograph nick crystal, and the member in which light is reflected in that case. Moreover, the two-dimensional photograph nick crystal which does not penetrate the light of the wavelength which carries out part multiplexing in the forbidden-band field to which the edge of a body belongs may be connected. [0036]

Since the period of a different refractive-index field changes with forbidden-band fields, the wavelength band of the light which can penetrate waveguide changes with forbidden-band fields. A waveguide transmitted wave length band is shifted to a long wavelength side, so that the period of a different refractive-index field is large. In the 2nd mode, in arranging a forbidden-band field in the descending order of the wavelength which enlarges the period of a different refractive-index field at the order, and carries out part multiplexing in arranging a forbidden-band field in the ascending order of the wavelength which carries out part multiplexing toward the 1st reflective section side using this, it makes the period of a different refractive-index field small at the order. Although some [ in each forbidden-band field ] waveguide transmitted wave length bands are contained by this in all the waveguide transmitted wave length bands belonging to the opposite side of the 1st reflective section, it can avoid containing in the waveguide transmitted wave length band of the forbidden-band field which adjoins the 1st reflective section side. In each forbidden-band field, the period of a different refractive-index field is determined so that this wavelength of the light in which a waveguide transmitted wave length band carries out part multiplexing in part may be included.

[0037]

The punctiform defect which resonates the light of the wavelength which carries out part multiplexing, respectively is established for every forbidden-band field. Any of the aforementioned point defect and a cluster defect are sufficient as a punctiform defect, and any of the aforementioned acceptor mold and a donor mold sufficient as the defect of the different refractive-index field which constitutes a point defect or a cluster defect.

[0038]

Thereby, in each forbidden-band field, the resonant wavelength of the punctiform defect belonging to the forbidden-band field is not contained in the waveguide transmitted wave length band of the forbidden-band field which adjoins the 1st reflective section side. Therefore, the light which passed without being introduced into the punctiform defect of the forbidden-band field, having the wavelength which is separated spectrally in a certain forbidden-band field in the case of an optical separator cannot penetrate waveguide of the forbidden-band field which adjoins the 1st reflective section side, but is altogether reflected on the boundary of the forbidden-band field which adjoins the forbidden-band field and 1st reflective section side. In this way, the reflected light returns to the punctiform defect belonging to the forbidden-band field. Therefore, the spectral separation effectiveness of the light in the punctiform defect of each forbidden-band field improves rather than the case where there is no reflection of a forbidden-band field interface. In each forbidden-band field, in the case of an optical multiplexing machine, on a boundary with a contiguity forbidden-band field, it is reflected altogether, and the light spread to the 1st reflective section side whose ejection side of the light of waveguide is the opposite side among the light of the resonant wavelength of the punctiform defect introduced into waveguide from a punctiform defect is spread toward the ejection side of light in it. Multiplexing effectiveness improves similarly by this. [0039]

In each forbidden-band field, spectral separation effectiveness or multiplexing effectiveness can be further raised by setting up appropriately the distance between the boundaries and the punctiform defects of a forbidden-band field of the forbidden-band field which adjoins the forbidden-band field and 1st reflective section side. It is desirable in the case of an optical separator, to be able to weaken by interference, when the reflected light in the punctiform defect belonging to a forbidden-band field and the reflected light in that contiguity forbidden-band field boundary pile up, namely, to set this distance to it so that both phase contrast may be set to pi. It is desirable in the case of an optical multiplexing machine, for the light which goes to the output port side of the light of waveguide from a punctiform defect, and it to be strengthened by interference when the light reflected on a contiguity forbidden-band field boundary toward the opposite side piles up, namely, to set up this distance so that both phase contrast may be set to 0.

In addition, in the forbidden-band field to which the 1st reflective section belongs, there is no contiguity forbidden-band field in the 1st reflective section side. The light spread to the 1st reflective section side is reflected in the 1st reflective section. Therefore, in the forbidden-band field to which the 1st reflective section belongs, the distance between a punctiform defect and the 1st reflective section is set up. The condition is the same as the punctiform defect in other forbidden-band fields, and the conditions of the distance between contiguity forbidden-band field boundaries.

[0041]

Also in this 2nd mode, spectral separation effectiveness can be raised by adjusting Qp/Qv in an optical separator like the case of said 1st mode. In the 2nd mode, total reflection of the light of the wavelength to separate spectrally is carried out on a contiguity forbidden-band field boundary. Therefore, the formula (1) called for according to the conditions of carrying out total reflection in the 1st reflective section in said 1st mode is realized in each forbidden-band field in the 2nd mode except for the forbidden-band field in which the 1st reflective section was prepared. Unlike the case of the 1st mode, this will surely be realized, if the configuration of the 2nd mode is taken. Furthermore, if it constitutes so that the light of predetermined wavelength may carry out total reflection of the 1st reflective section, a formula (1) will be realized in all forbidden-band fields including the forbidden-band field in which the 1st reflective section was prepared. [0042]

The distance between a contact position and a contiguity forbidden-band field boundary is defined recently [said] so that the phase contrast of the light reflected on a contiguity forbidden-band field boundary and the light reflected by the punctiform defect may be set to pi. In each forbidden-band field, 1.4-2.8, then spectral separation effectiveness can be made into 97% or more for Qp/Qv also in any of each forbidden-band field like the case of said 1st mode. Moreover, in each forbidden-band field, Qp/Qv=2, then spectral separation effectiveness in the forbidden-band field can be made into 100%.

[0043]

The parameter about other forbidden-band fields does not contribute to the spectral separation effectiveness in each forbidden-band field. Therefore, what is necessary is just to design independently so that spectral separation effectiveness may become max for every forbidden-band field.

[0044]

The resonant wavelength in a punctiform defect can be controlled by changing magnitude and the magnitude of a punctiform defect to the array period list of a different refractive-index field by the same ratio, without changing Q value etc. Therefore, if the parameter of this different refractive-index field and a punctiform defect is defined in one forbidden-band field and the value of optimal Qp/Qv is set up, each forbidden-band field resonant wavelength can be easily set up by expanding or reducing a forbidden-band field on the same conditions, with this optimal Qp/Qv maintained. [0045]

[Example]

(1) The example of a configuration of the two-dimensional photograph nick crystall luminescence part multiplexing machine using the boundary reflection concerning this invention

The example of 1 configuration of the 1st mode of a two-dimensional photograph nick crystall luminescence part multiplexing machine which used the boundary reflection concerning this invention for <u>drawing 1</u> is shown. On a body 11, the hole 12 which is a different refractive-index field is periodically arranged in the shape of a triangular grid. Waveguide 13 is formed by making a hole 12 suffer a loss to a line. Both the both ends of waveguide 13 arrive at the edge of a body 11. Although the member for reflecting propagation light is not prepared in an edge in this example, the waveguide edge which arrives at the edge 15 of the 1st body turns into the 1st reflective section 17 which reflects a part of light which spreads waveguide 13 by the difference in the refractive index of a body and air. On the other hand, in the edge 16 of the 2nd body which is the opposite side, installation (in the case of an optical separator) or ejection (in the case of an optical multiplexing machine) of the propagation light of waveguide is made. In addition, the edge 16 of the 2nd body reflects a part of propagation light of waveguide like the edge 15 of the 1st body.

It is near the waveguide 13 and a punctiform defect is prepared in the location which only the predetermined distance L separated from the edge 15 of the 1st body. It is the example in which (a) forms the acceptor mold point defect 141, and (b) forms the donor mold cluster defect 142. Distance L expresses the distance between a punctiform defect and the edge 15 of the 1st body, and distance L' expresses the distance between a punctiform defect and the edge 16 of the 2nd body. [0047]

Other examples of the 1st mode are shown in <u>drawing 2</u>. The two-dimensional photograph nick crystal 21 which does not penetrate the light of the resonant wavelength of the punctiform defect 14 is connected to the edge 15 of the 1st body. Thereby, in the edge 15 of the 1st body, all the light of the resonant wavelength of the punctiform defect 14 is reflected.

[0048]

By setting up appropriately parameters, such as distance L, and L', a reflection factor of the both ends of waveguide, spectral separation / multiplexing effectiveness of light can be raised conventionally. When the 1st reflective section is in contact with air like drawing 1, n/2 (n is the positive integer) and the spectral separation effectiveness then of resonant wavelength lambda 0 become high in the case of spectral separation. [in / for distance L / the punctiform defect ] This is for the light reflected without a phase changing with the waveguide edges by the side of the edge 15 of the 1st body to the edge 16 side of the 2nd body rather than the punctiform defect of waveguide 13 and the light which reflects according to a punctiform defect and a phase reverses to weaken each other by interference. On the other hand, in the case of multiplexing, n/2 and the multiplexing effectiveness then of resonant wavelength become high. [in / for distance L / the punctiform defect ] This is because the light which goes to the edge 16 side of the 2nd body of direct waveguide from a punctiform defect, and the light which is reflected by the waveguide edge by the side of the edge 15 of the 1st body, and goes to the edge 16 side of the 2nd body suit in slight strength by interference.

[0049]

In addition, in the above, lambda 0 is the wavelength at the time of spreading the waveguide which is a refractive-index medium, and differs from the wavelength lambda in the air separated spectrally from the punctiform defect.

[0050]

The example of 1 configuration of the 2nd mode of a two-dimensional photograph nick crystall luminescence part multiplexing machine which used boundary reflection for drawing 3 is shown. The optical part multiplexing machine in the left figure of drawing 3 has the hetero structure which consists of two or more forbidden-band fields. the array periods a1, a2, and a3 of the hole [ in / at this example / each forbidden-band fields 301, 302 and 303 and ... ] 32, and ... a1>a2>a3> -- it is made to become ... Waveguide 33 is formed by making a hole 32 suffer a loss to a line so that it may pass through all forbidden-band fields. In each forbidden-band fields 301, 302, and 303 and ..., the 3 hole deficit straight-line-like donor mold cluster defects 341, 342, and 343 and ... which adjoined in the shape of a straight line near the waveguide 33 are prepared.

[0051]

The resonance frequency in a 3 hole deficit straight-line-like donor mold cluster defect calculated by the plane wave unfolding technique to <u>drawing 4</u> is shown. In addition, detail of this count is given in application-for-patent No. 086221 [ 2002 to ] application. The axis of ordinate of drawing is the normalized radiam frequency which multiplied the frequency of light by a/c (a is the array period of a different refractive-index field, and c is the velocity of light), and was made into the non-dimension. The single defective level 42 exists all over the transparency band 41 (normalized radiam frequency 0.267-0.280) of waveguide. The value of this defective level 42 is about 0.267 (normalized radiam frequency), and corresponds near the edge of the waveguide transparency band 41. the normalized radiam frequency of said defective level 42 -- c -- taking advantaging -- the array periods a1, a2, and a3 of this example, and ... \*\*\*\* - it can ask for the three hole each deficit straight-line-like donor mold cluster defects 341, 342, and 343 and the resonance frequency in ... by things.

[0052]

About the transparency band and resonance frequency of waveguide, the relation between forbidden-band fields is typically shown in the <u>drawing 3</u> right figure. In this example, when defective level is near the edge of a waveguide transparency band, in which forbidden-band field, the defective level 52 is contained in the waveguide transparency band 51 of the contiguity forbidden-band field by the side of the photoconductive in-and-out section 36 of waveguide, and is not contained with it in the waveguide transparency band 51 of the contiguity forbidden-band field of the opposite side. For example, the defective level f2 of the forbidden-band field 302 is contained in the waveguide transparency band of the forbidden-band field 301 in the photoconductive admission-into-a-club 36 side, and is not contained with it in the waveguide transparency band of the forbidden-band field 303 in the opposite side.

Therefore, in each forbidden-band field, the light of the resonance frequency of a 3 hole deficit straight-line-like donor mold cluster defect can penetrate waveguide from the photoconductive admission into a club 36 up to the forbidden-band field, and can reach the 3 hole deficit straight-line-like donor mold cluster defect. It is reflected in an interface, without the ability penetrating to the next forbidden-band field, and the light (light which is lost conventionally) which passes the 3 hole deficit straight-line-like donor mold cluster defect, and advances the inside of waveguide further on the other hand reaches the 3 hole deficit straight-line-like donor mold cluster again. For example, in an optical separator, as shown in <u>drawing 5</u>, the light of the frequency f2 which penetrates waveguide 33 is introduced into the 3 hole deficit straight-line-like donor mold cluster defect 342, as a thick continuous line shows. Although a part of light of the frequency f2 passes a defect 342 and waveguide is gone on further, in order that the waveguide of the forbidden-band field 303 may not penetrate the light of a frequency f2, it is reflected in an interface 352 and a defect 342 is reached again (see the thick broken line in <u>drawing 5</u>). in this way, the 3 hole deficit straight-line-like donor mold cluster defect 341,342,343 -- loss of the light by the light of resonance frequency passing ... can be controlled, and the spectral separation effectiveness of the light in each defect can be raised.

Effectiveness can be raised also when using the example of <u>drawing 3</u> as an optical multiplexing machine. As shown in <u>drawing 6</u>, the light which advances to the opposite side of the photoconductive in-and-out section 36 which is a part of light it multiplexs [ light ] from a straight-line-like donor mold cluster defect is reflected in the interface of a forbidden-band field (refer to the thick broken line in <u>drawing 6</u>). For this reason, all the light it multiplexs [ light ] from a defect reaches the photoconductive in-and-out section 36 of waveguide.

[0055]

In addition, in the case of an optical separator, without the light reflected in the interface of a forbidden-band field going into a straight-line-like donor mold cluster defect, it may pass to the photoconductive in-and-out

section 36 side, and spectral separation effectiveness may not be 100%. Therefore, it is necessary like the after-mentioned to set up the distance between a defect and an interface etc. appropriately. [0056]

Although there are [ the number of hole deficits ] also two pieces or four things or more in a straight-line-like donor mold cluster defect, it is desirable to use the 3 hole deficit straight-line-like donor mold cluster defect in which single defective level is formed near the edge of a waveguide transparency band as mentioned above.

[0057]

(2) Count of the spectral separation effectiveness of a two-dimensional photograph nick crystall luminescence splitter in which the boundary reflection concerning this invention was used The result of below having calculated the spectral separation effectiveness of the splitter concerning this invention based on mode coupling theory is shown. Here, although explained based on the configuration of the optical separator of the 1st mode shown in <u>drawing 1</u> or <u>drawing 2</u>, the following results are obtained like the optical separator of the 1st mode for every forbidden-band field also in the optical separator of the hetero structure of the 2nd mode.

Amplitude A of five light S+1 S-1 S+2 Let S-2 be a parameter. The amplitude of the light of the resonant wavelength lambda 0 into which A is separated spectrally from the punctiform defect 72 as shown in drawing 7, The amplitude of the light of the wavelength lambda 0 on which S+1 spreads the inside of the waveguide 711 between the edge of 1st body 73-punctiform defects 72 toward the punctiform defect 72, Amplitude of the light of the wavelength lambda 0 on which S-1 spreads the inside of waveguide 711 toward the edge 73 side of the 1st body, The amplitude of the light of the wavelength lambda 0 on which S+2 spreads the inside of the waveguide 712 between the edge of 2nd body 74-punctiform defects 72 toward the punctiform defect 72 side, and S-2 are the amplitude of the light of the wavelength lambda 0 which spreads the inside of waveguide 712 toward the edge 74 side of the 2nd body. Moreover, R1 and R2, and an amplitude reflectance are set to r1 and r2 for the reflection factor on the strength in the edge 73 of the 1st body, and the edge 74 of the 2nd body. Furthermore, Q value between Qp, the punctiform defect 72, and free space is set to Qv for the Q value between waveguide 71 and the punctiform defect 72.

They are said five parameters A by mode coupling theory. S+1 S-1 S+2 The relation of S-2 is described by the formula whose number is three. Moreover, two formulas are drawn about the reflection in the edge 73 of the 1st body, and the edge 74 of the 2nd body. By solving these simultaneous equations, five parameters are calculated and spectral separation effectiveness is calculated from the value of A. [0060]

The result of having calculated about the case of Qp=Qv to <u>drawing 8</u> -11 is shown. The conditions of this Qp=Qv make spectral separation effectiveness max (50%) in the conventional two-dimensional photograph nick crystall luminescence splitter which does not take boundary reflection into consideration.

[0061]

The spectral separation effectiveness of the splitter at the time of setting the reflection factor R1 on the strength to 1, and setting R2 to 0 at <a href="mailto:drawing8">drawing8</a> (a) is shown. At the edge 73 of the 1st body, a phase shall be reversed by the metal mirror and light shall be reflected. Therefore, an amplitude reflectance r1 is set to -1. In addition, the axis of ordinate of drawing doubles distance L two, and \*\* it on wavelength lambda, and an axis of abscissa doubles distance L' two, and \*\* it on wavelength lambda. In (a), it is not dependent on distance L', and the fixed value is shown. Below, distance L is observed. <a href="mailto:Drawing9">Drawing9</a> is a graph which shows spectral separation effectiveness for 2 L/lambda as an axis of abscissa (2L'/lambda is the any value of count within the limits of <a href="mailto:drawing8">drawing8</a> (a)). When 2 L/lambda is half-integers, spectral separation effectiveness becomes about 88%. This is improving rather than said maximum spectral separation effectiveness (50%) of the conventional two-dimensional photograph nick crystall luminescence splitter. The light reflected in waveguide 711 by the edge 74 of a body and the light reflected according to the punctiform defect 72 negate the reason mutually by interference, and since the amplitude of the light separated spectrally by it from the punctiform defect 72 increased, it is considered. For a reason contrary to this, when 2 L/lambda is an integer, spectral separation effectiveness becomes 0%.

[0062]

The spectral separation effectiveness of the splitter at the time of setting the reflection factor R1 on the strength to 1, and setting R2 to 0.18 at <u>drawing 8</u> (b) is shown. At the edge 73 of the 1st body, light shall reflect by the metal mirror, and shall reflect with air at the edge 74 of the 2nd body, respectively. This value

of R2 is calculated from the experiment of reflection of the light in the interface of a body and air. An amplitude reflectance r1 is set to -1 like the case of (a). On the other hand, at the edge 73 of the 2nd body, since the phase of light does not change with reflection, an amplitude reflectance r2 is set to +(0.18) 0.5. It depends for spectral separation effectiveness also on distance L' in (b). An axis of ordinate and the axis of abscissa of spectral separation effectiveness improve further rather than the case of (a) at the time of a half-integer, and it becomes 100%.

[0063]

When the median of resonant wavelength makes the reflection factors R1 and R2 on the strength and amplitude reflectances r1 and r2 be the same as that of the case of drawing 8 (b) at drawing 10 and drawing 11 in the punctiform defect which is 1.5 micrometers (wavelength when taking out in air), the spectral intensity of the light separated spectrally is expressed. In the case of drawing 10 (a) each of whose 2 L/lambda 0, 2L' / lambda 0 are half-integers, the luminous intensity taken out from a punctiform defect in the median of resonant wavelength becomes 100%. When 2 L/lambda 0 is a half-integer and drawing 10 (b) whose 2L' / lambda 0 are integers, the luminous intensity taken out from a punctiform defect in the median of resonant wavelength is only about 60%, and reinforcement becomes 100% from it in the wavelength slightly shifted. When 2 L/lambda 0 is drawing 11 (a) which is an integer, and (b), in the median of resonant wavelength, reinforcement all becomes 0%.

Next, the result of having calculated about the case where it is referred to as Qp=2Qv is shown in <u>drawing 12</u>. conditions other than Q value are the same as the case of <u>drawing 8</u> (a) and <u>drawing 9</u> (R1=1, R2=0, r1=-1) -- \*\* -- it carries out. <u>Drawing 12</u> (a) is drawing in which setting an axis of abscissa as an axis of ordinate and 2L'/lambda for 2 L/lambda, and showing spectral separation effectiveness. <u>Drawing 12</u> (b) is the graph of the spectral separation effectiveness which set the axis of abscissa (2L'/lambda is the any value of count within the limits of (a)) as 2 L/lambda. It does not depend for spectral separation effectiveness on L' like the case of Qp=Qv. On the other hand, unlike the case of Qp=Qv, when 2 L/lambda is a half-integer, spectral separation effectiveness becomes 100%. Therefore, spectral separation effectiveness can be made into 100%, without [ without it prepares the 2nd reflective section like <u>drawing 8</u> (b) by being referred to as Qp=2Qv, and ] limiting L'.

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[<u>Drawing 1</u>] The top view showing the example of 1 configuration of the 1st mode using the boundary reflection concerning this invention of a two-dimensional photograph nick crystall luminescence part multiplexing machine.

[<u>Drawing 2</u>] The top view showing other examples of a configuration of the 1st mode using boundary reflection of a two-dimensional photograph nick crystall luminescence part multiplexing machine.

[<u>Drawing 3</u>] The mimetic diagram showing the relation between forbidden-band fields about the top view showing the example of 1 configuration of the 2nd mode using the boundary reflection concerning this invention of a two-dimensional photograph nick crystall luminescence part multiplexing machine and the transparency band of waveguide, and resonance frequency.

[Drawing 4] The graph which shows the defective level by the donor mold cluster defect in which the different refractive-index field was filled in the shape of [ three ] a straight line.

[<u>Drawing 5</u>] Drawing showing transparency and reflection of the light at the time of using the two-dimensional photograph nick crystal of the example of a configuration of <u>drawing 3</u> as an optical separator.

[<u>Drawing 6</u>] Drawing showing transparency and reflection of the light at the time of using the twodimensional photograph nick crystal of the example of a configuration of <u>drawing 3</u> as an optical multiplexing machine.

[<u>Drawing 7</u>] Drawing showing five parameters for calculating the spectral separation effectiveness of a two-dimensional photograph nick crystall luminescence splitter in which the boundary reflection concerning this invention was used.

[Drawing 8] Drawing showing the count result of the spectral separation effectiveness in Qp=Qv using boundary reflection of a two-dimensional photograph nick crystall luminescence splitter.

[Drawing 9] The graph which searched for spectral separation effectiveness by setting an axis of abscissa as 2 L/lambda of drawing 8 (a).

[Drawing 10] Drawing showing the spectral intensity of the light separated spectrally when 2 L/lambda 0 is half-integers.

[Drawing 11] Drawing showing the spectral intensity of the light separated spectrally when 2 L/lambda 0 is integers.

[Drawing 12] Drawing showing the count result of the spectral separation effectiveness in Qp=2Qv of the two-dimensional photograph nick crystall luminescence splitter using boundary reflection.

[Description of Notations]

11 -- Body

12 32 -- Hole

13 33 -- Waveguide

14 72 -- Punctiform defect

141 -- Acceptor mold point defect

142 -- Donor mold cluster defect

15 73 -- The edge of the 1st body

16 74 -- The edge of the 2nd body

17 -- The 1st reflective section

21 -- Two-dimensional photograph nick crystal

341 342 -- 3 hole deficit straight-line-like donor mold cluster defect

351 352 -- Interface

36 -- Photoconductive in-and-out section

41 51 -- Waveguide transparency band

42 52 -- Defective level

711 -- Waveguide between the edge of 1st body 73-punctiform defects 72

712 -- Waveguide between the edge of 2nd body 74-punctiform defects 72

[Translation done.]

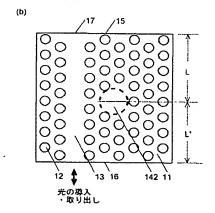
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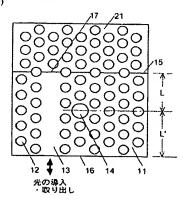
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#### **DRAWINGS**

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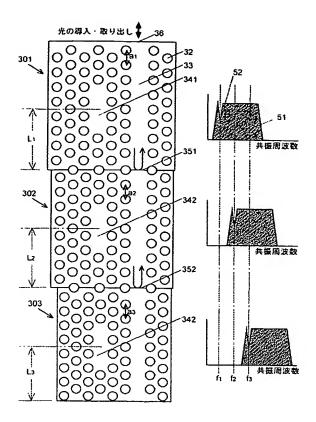


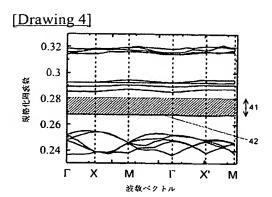
# [Drawing 2]



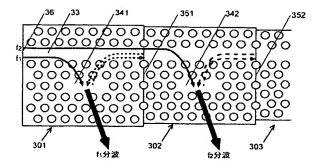
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## [Drawing 3]



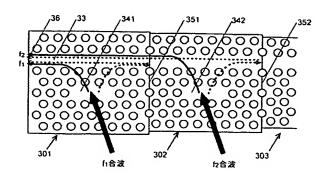


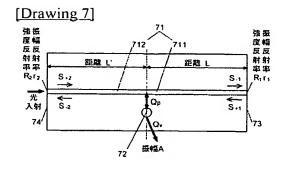
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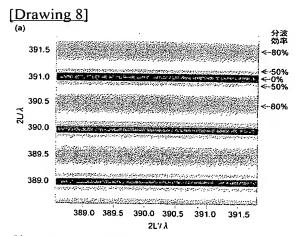


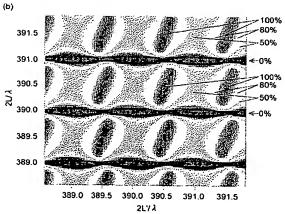
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## [Drawing 6]



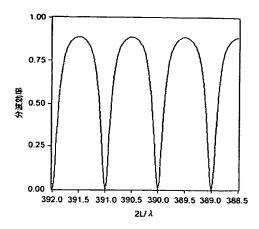




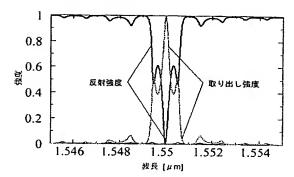


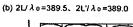
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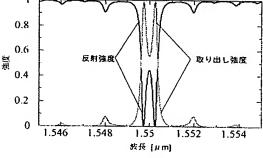
## [Drawing 9]



# [Drawing 10] (a) 2U\lambda 0=389.5, 2U\lambda 0=389.5

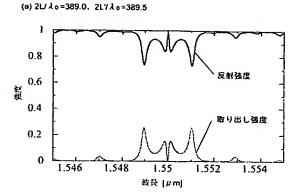




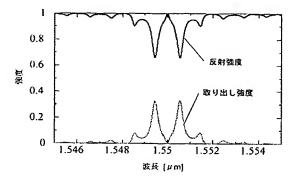


[Drawing 11]

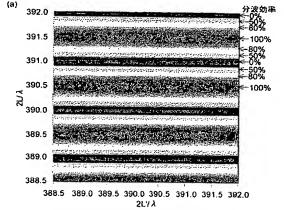
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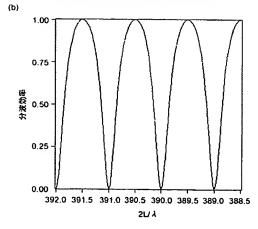












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#### WRITTEN AMENDMENT

[Procedure revision]

[Filing Date] April 26, Heisei 16 (2004. 4.26)

[Procedure amendment 1]

[Document to be Amended] Specification

[Item(s) to be Amended] Claim

[Method of Amendment] Modification

[The contents of amendment]

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1]

- a) Slab-like body,
- b) The field where a refractive index differs from two or more bodies periodically arranged by said body,
- c) Waveguide formed by preparing the defect of said different refractive-index field in a line,
- d) The punctiform defect formed by preparing the defect of said different refractive-index field in punctiform near said waveguide,
- e) The 1st reflective section which reflects the part at least among the light of the resonant wavelength of said punctiform defect prepared in one edge of said waveguide,
- f) The 2nd reflective section which reflects the part at least among the light of said resonant wavelength prepared in the waveguide edge of the opposite side with said 1st reflective section,

The two-dimensional photograph nick crystall luminescence part multiplexing machine characterized by preparation \*\*\*\*\*\*.

[Claim 2]

The two-dimensional photograph nick crystall luminescence part multiplexing machine according to claim 1 characterized by the waveguide edge in which said 1st reflective section was prepared arriving at the edge of a body.

[Claim 3]

The two-dimensional photograph nick crystall luminescence part multiplexing machine according to claim 2 characterized by said edge of a body being in contact with space.

[Claim 4]

The two-dimensional photograph nick crystall luminescence part multiplexing machine according to claim 2 characterized by connecting to said edge of a body the two-dimensional photograph nick crystal which does not penetrate the light of the resonant wavelength in said punctiform defect.

[Claim 5]

The two-dimensional photograph nick crystall luminescence part multiplexing machine according to claim 1 to 4 characterized by setting up the distance between the 1st reflective section and a punctiform defect so that the phase contrast of the light which has the resonant wavelength in said punctiform defect, and is reflected by this punctiform defect, and the light which passes this punctiform defect on this wavelength, and is reflected in said 1st reflective section may be set to pi.

[Claim 6]

The two-dimensional photograph nick crystall luminescence part multiplexing machine according to claim 1 to 4 characterized by setting up the distance between the 1st reflective section and a punctiform defect so that the phase contrast of the light which has the resonant wavelength in said punctiform defect, and is introduced into waveguide from this punctiform defect, and the light reflected in said 1st reflective section with this wavelength may be set to 0.

[Claim 7]

The two-dimensional photograph nick crystall luminescence part multiplexing machine according to claim 1 to 6 characterized by to set up the distance between the 2nd reflective section and a punctiform defect so that the phase contrast of the light which has the resonant wavelength in said punctiform defect, and is introduced from said 2nd reflective section side, and the light which is introduced from the 2nd reflective section side on this wavelength, is reflected by this punctiform defect, and is further reflected in the 2nd reflective section may be set to 0.

[Claim 8]

The two-dimensional photograph nick crystall luminescence part multiplexing machine according to claim 1 to 7 characterized by carrying out total reflection of the light of the resonant wavelength of a punctiform defect in said 1st reflective section, and setting to 1.4-2.8 Qp/Qv which is the ratio of said punctiform defect, the coupling constant Qp between waveguides, and the coupling constant Qv between this punctiform defect and air.

[Claim 9]

The two-dimensional photograph nick crystall luminescence part multiplexing machine according to claim 8 characterized by setting said Qp/Qv to 2.

[Claim 10]

- a) Slab-like body,
- b) Two or more forbidden-band fields prepared in said body,
- c) The field where a refractive index differs from two or more bodies periodically arranged by the body a period which is different for every forbidden-band field in each forbidden-band field,
- d) Waveguide which is formed by establishing the defect of said different refractive-index field in each forbidden-band field at a line, and passes through all forbidden-band fields,
- e) The punctiform defect established near said waveguide in each forbidden-band field,
- f) The 1st reflective section which reflects the part at least among the light of the resonant wavelength of said punctiform defect prepared in one edge of said waveguide, Preparation,
- g) It is contained in the waveguide transmitted wave length band of all the forbidden-band fields that a part of transmitted wave length band of the waveguide in each forbidden-band field is included in no waveguide transmitted wave length band of the forbidden-band fields which are in said 1st reflective section side rather than the forbidden-band field, and have it in the opposite side of said 1st reflective section rather than the forbidden-band field,
- h) The resonant wavelength in said punctiform defect prepared in each forbidden-band field is contained in said some of transmitted wave length bands,

The two-dimensional photograph nick crystall luminescence part multiplexing machine using boundary reflection characterized by things.

[Claim 11]

The two-dimensional photograph nick crystall luminescence part multiplexing machine using the boundary reflection according to claim 10 characterized by said punctiform defect being a straight-line-like donor mold cluster defect constituted by making three adjoining different refractive-index fields suffer a loss. [Claim 12]

The two-dimensional photograph nick crystall luminescence part multiplexing machine using the boundary reflection according to claim 10 or 11 characterized by the waveguide edge in which said 1st reflective section is prepared arriving at the edge of a body.

[Claim 13]

The two-dimensional photograph nick crystall luminescence part multiplexing machine using the boundary reflection according to claim 12 characterized by said edge of a body being in contact with space. [Claim 14]

The two-dimensional photograph nick crystall luminescence part multiplexing machine using the boundary reflection according to claim 12 characterized by connecting to said edge of a body the two-dimensional photograph nick crystal which does not penetrate the light of the resonant wavelength in said punctiform defect.

[Claim 15]

The distance between the punctiform defects prepared in the interface and its forbidden-band field with a contiguity forbidden-band field by the side of said 1st reflective section in the forbidden-band field except the forbidden-band field where said 1st reflective section belongs The light which has the resonant wavelength of the punctiform defect of that forbidden-band field, and is reflected by this punctiform defect

in the distance of the waveguide longitudinal direction between the punctiform defects prepared in the 1st reflective section and its forbidden-band field in the forbidden-band field to which said 1st reflective section belongs, The two-dimensional photograph nick crystall luminescence part multiplexing machine using the boundary reflection according to claim 10 to 14 characterized by setting up so that the phase contrast of light which passes this punctiform defect on this wavelength, and is reflected in said forbidden-band field interface or the 1st reflective section may be set to pi.

[Claim 16]

The distance between the punctiform defects prepared in the interface and its forbidden-band field with a contiguity forbidden-band field by the side of said 1st reflective section in the forbidden-band field except the forbidden-band field where said 1st reflective section belongs The light which has the resonant wavelength of the punctiform defect of that forbidden-band field, and is introduced into waveguide from this punctiform defect in the distance of the waveguide longitudinal direction between the punctiform defects prepared in the 1st reflective section and its forbidden-band field in the forbidden-band field to which said 1st reflective section belongs, The two-dimensional photograph nick crystall luminescence part multiplexing machine using the boundary reflection according to claim 10 to 14 characterized by setting up so that the phase contrast of light reflected in said forbidden-band field interface or the 1st reflective section with this wavelength may be set to 0.

[Claim 17]

The two-dimensional photograph nick crystall luminescence part multiplexing machine using the boundary reflection according to claim 10 to 16 characterized by setting to 1.4-2.8 Qp/Qv which is the ratio of the punctiform defect in each forbidden-band field, the coupling constant Qp between waveguides, and the coupling constant Qv between this punctiform defect and air.

[Claim 18]

The two-dimensional photograph nick crystall luminescence part multiplexing machine using the boundary reflection according to claim 17 characterized by setting said Qp/Qv to 2.

[Claim 19]

The two-dimensional photograph nick crystall luminescence part multiplexing machine using the boundary reflection according to claim 17 or 18 characterized by carrying out total reflection of the light of the resonant wavelength of the punctiform defect of a forbidden-band field in which said 1st reflective section belongs, in said 1st reflective section.

[Procedure amendment 2]

[Document to be Amended] Specification

[Item(s) to be Amended] 0012

[Method of Amendment] Modification

[The contents of amendment]

[0012]

[Means for Solving the Problem]

The thing of the 1st mode using the boundary reflection concerning this invention accomplished in order to solve the above-mentioned technical problem of a two-dimensional photograph nick crystall luminescence part multiplexing machine,

- a) Slab-like body,
- b) The field where a refractive index differs from two or more bodies periodically arranged by said body,
- c) Waveguide formed by preparing the defect of said different refractive-index field in a line,
- d) The punctiform defect formed by preparing the defect of said different refractive-index field in punctiform near said waveguide,
- e) The 1st reflective section which reflects the part at least among the light of the resonant wavelength of said punctiform defect prepared in one edge of said waveguide,
- f) The 2nd reflective section which reflects the part at least among the light of said resonant wavelength prepared in the waveguide edge of the opposite side with said 1st reflective section,

It is characterized by preparation \*\*\*\*\*.

[Procedure amendment 3]

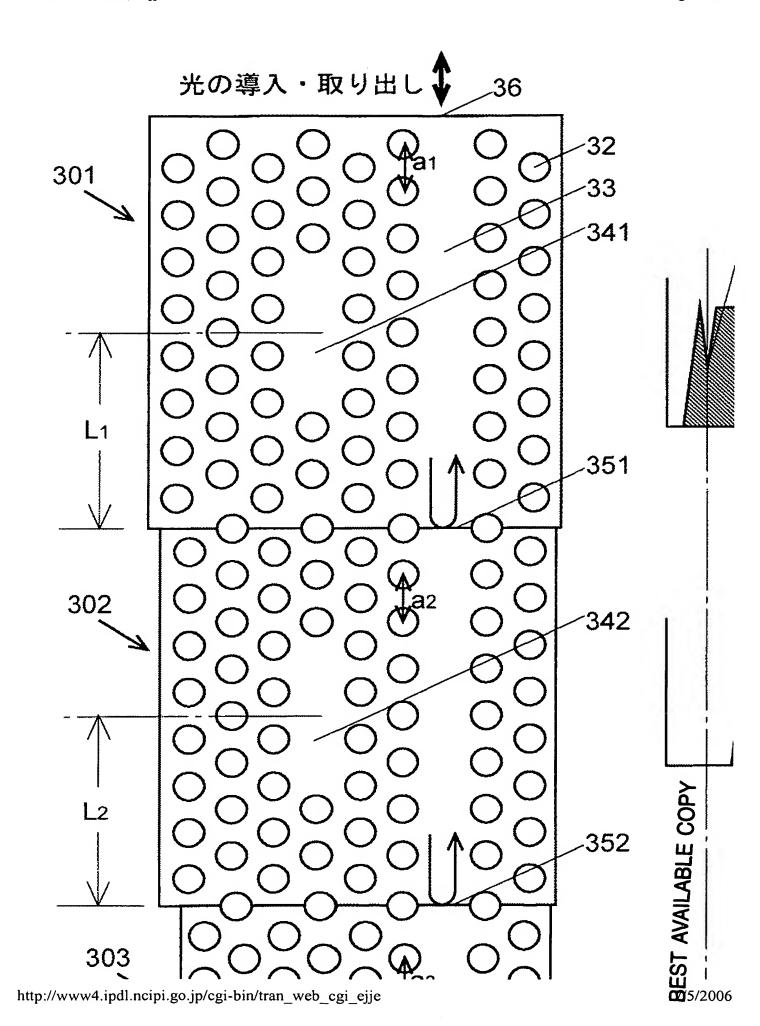
[Document to be Amended] DRAWINGS

[Item(s) to be Amended] drawing 3

[Method of Amendment] Modification

[The contents of amendment]

[Drawing 3]



[Translation done.]